INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1055.

VOL. XVI NO. 273. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 7 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
10 Nov.	Moultan x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,847
17 "	Rohilla ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Nazma ..		19,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
" Jan.	Khaldera * ..		16,082
2 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
9 "	Plantua * ..		10,946
16 "	Dwarka ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Nanpura ..		16, 01
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Nazmak ..		19,602
2 Mar.	Moultan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Dwarka ..		16,650
13 "	Nanpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Khaldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,001
11 "	Plantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£79

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
9th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, rates as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£10
	C	£54	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Oct.	for
Asama Maru ..	8030	 14	"
Kashima Maru ..	10000	 28	"
*Hakodate Maru	5 03	15 Nov. 9	"
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.... 12 Dec.	
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov. 4	"
uwa Maru ..	10700	 26	"
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	.... Jan.	

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 Nov	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11780	11 Dec.	18 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
9th Nov.	Nakdera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.	
1929.			
4th Jan.	Moultan ..	Colombo and Australia	
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1st Feby	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
7th Nov	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
10th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, warka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
15th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai Hari bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

A Sure Cure—

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	"	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonoseki.
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed " 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22 80,000
New Business	" 82,74,000	" 93 65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	" 94,49,100	" 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.
Claims paid over .. .. Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over .. .. Rs. 400 000
COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus givin, offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. " " BOMBAY

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD]
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

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DAILY EDITION.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 40 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 6.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee. R1236

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar. A 31313

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS and ACCOUNTANTS for branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle." A 31291

MEDICAL

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 doses Rs. 3/- The DHANVANTRY PHARMACY, 28A, Elgin Road, Allahabad. M R1240

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GRAND PUBLICITY SALE.—Pure Swadeshi Dhoty and Saree, Longcloth, Twill, Mulmul and all other varieties offered specially at reduced rates upto 15th November. Don't miss this unique opportunity—CALICO JUBIEE MILLS. (1) Zaveri Bazar and (2) Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2. L R1236

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company, will be held at the Office of the liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a Statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1928.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
N. M. RAIJI,
Liquidators.
31327

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company, will be held at the Office of the liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1928 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a Statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1928.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
31328

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DIVALI TRAFFIC—1928.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers as follows:—

COLABA TO SURAT, SATURDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1928.

Departure 3-15 p.m. from Colaba halting at Church Gate, Charni Road, Grant Road, Bandra, Palghar, Dahanu Road, Gholvad Daman Road, Udvada, Bulsar, Bilimora and Navsari and arriving at Surat at 8-35 p.m.

SURAT TO CHURCH GATE, TUESDAY 13TH NOVEMBER, 1928.

Departure 1 p.m. from Surat halting at important stations and arriving at Church Gate at 6-57 p.m.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the Undersigned's Office.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th November, 1928.
31330

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying motor cars on the occasion of the Wedding of Prince Pratapsinh-Rao Gaekwar. They must reach the undersigned upto 2 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1928.

2. Tender forms with conditions will be supplied by the Garage Kamdar, Baroda, on payment of Rs. 2 each, during Office hours. No copy will be sent by V. P. P.

3. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,000 should be deposited with the Garage Kamdar and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

4. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) GANPATRAO GAEKWAR,
President,
Marriage Committee.

Khangi Office, Baroda,
25th October, 1928 31310

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1928, at 3-20 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1928.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ended 30th June, 1928.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E., M. L. A. and Mr. Narottam Morarjee, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 19th to the 24th day of November, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 25th October, 1928.

NOTE:—If Resolution 2 is passed at the Meeting, Dividend on "Preference" Shares will be paid on and after the 27th day of December, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 17th day of November, 1928. 31332

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1928.
3. To declare a Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1928.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., and Mr. J. D. Ghandy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 19th to 24th day of November, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 25th October, 1928.

Note.—If the above Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting, dividends on shares will be paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1928, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 17th day of November, 1928. 31331

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.).

Bombay, 1st November, 1928. 31514

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 509 of 1925.

JANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2309 of 1919 ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

D. M. D'CRUZ ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Mouje Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Khandala, in the Registration Sub-District of Lonavla, District Poona, measuring on the East from the South to North 50 feet on the South from East to West 45 feet, on the West from South to North 96 feet, and on the North from East to West 93 feet, and bounded on or towards East by the open ground for house belonging to Tukaram Jadhav and beyond it by the land belonging to Khanlu Khule, on or towards the South by the compound and house and open ground of Sakharam Khule, on or towards the West by land bearing No 189 and beyond it by common passage, and on or towards the North by land bearing No. 189 and beyond it by Railway lines together with the bungalow, hereditaments and premises thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
31325

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2010 of 1927.

ARDESHIR N. DOSSABHOY . Plaintiff

versus

MAHOMED SADAK MAHOMED HUSEIN NARMAWALLA . Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1928, the Defendant's half share or undivided moiety in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house consisting of one and a half compartment standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of Shaikh Ali Janjikar Street and Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 (twenty-seven) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 130-132, Sarang Street, and Cadastral Survey No. 554 of Mandvi Division, and which all premises are bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Memon Ahmed Esmail, on or towards the East by the Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the South by the said Shaikh Ali Janjikar Street, and on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Latif bin Mahomed Habib Gufry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th October, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 31307

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURI AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1969 of 1927.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and the ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE and effects of DHAKOO KANARAM and (2) SHRINATH BEHARI BALMUKUND .....Plaintiff.

vs.

VITHAL GANESH JOSHI ..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Kalyan on MONDAY the 14th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2513 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and admeasuring 77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the premises herein after secondly described, on or toward the South by the public road, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2520 and on or towards the West by land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2514 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 307 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2519 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 2512.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2515 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 604 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the public road and partly by the premises herein after fourthly described, on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2517 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 2510.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2516 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the public road and on or towards the South, East and West by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described.

All which said premises together form a single property bounded, on or towards the North and South by the public roads, or or towards the East by land bearing Survey Nos. 2517, 2519 and 2520 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey Nos. 2510 and 2512.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31261

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TEN TONS CASHEWNUTS (OF MALWAN) NEW CROP.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 9th November, 1928, at 3-30 (S. T.) at Nishanpada Road (Palkhi Mohalla) in the godown of Messrs. Lakhmidas Shamjee and by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Meyer & Co. the above mentioned goods:—

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHE CAME TO AVENGE—
SHE STAYED TO LOVE!
THE MAGIC FLAME
With your own particular Favourites—the Dynamic Lovers of the Screen:
RONALD COLMAN
AND
VILMA BANKY
Novel, Surprising, Thrilling, Romance, with the Screen's Most Romantic Lovers amidst the Swirl of the Circus Ring and the Splendour of Majestic Settings.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE
With actual costumes and scenery from the Folies Bergere, Paris.
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
SEENA OWEN
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
IN
"SHIPWRECKED"
A thrilling photoplay of storm and disaster at sea, tense and thrilling, filmed in a raging hurricane off the coast of California.

THE
GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Sat., Sunday, at 3-30 p. m.
THE DAREDEVIL THRILL CREATOR
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
Poison
A Super feature Melo Drama.
also 2 reels comedy
Also Another 2 Reels Drama.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO'S.
Super Social Production
HIS FATHER'S HONOUR
OR
BHAI-K-KASAI
Featuring
Miss SHANTA KUMARI, with Messrs. KHALIL, JANIBABU, VAIDYA, etc.
Directed by RAMAKANT RANGNATH.
Joint Director Mr. VAIDYA.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.
To miss means to repent.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

IN RESPONSE TO POPULAR DEMAND

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

WEDNESDAY 7TH, THURSDAY 8TH, AND FRIDAY 9TH NOVEMBER, AT 6-15 AND 10 P.M.

A MODERN VERSION OF DUMAS

WORLD FAMOUS LOVE CLASSIC

Camille

Camille

featuring

NORMA TALMADGE

NORMA TALMADGE

Camille—Greatest of lovers since the world began! From country lass to the delicate delights of Paris. Her fragile feet picked their imperious way along a pathway of broken hearts. Men feared her because she was so beautiful; but one forgot fear, fortune and the city's gossip to bring her the first tender love her young life had known. Millions have thrilled to this stage hit of a century. Only NORMA TALMADGE could bring it so forcefully to the screen.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
KRISHNA'S WELL-KNOWN PRODUCTION

VEILED ENEMY

Featuring
Well renowned Screen Beauty
Miss ERMILINE, Miss DURGA,
Mr. NANDRAM, Mr. HAIDARSHAH,
Mr. VISHNU
A Beautiful Love Romance full of Mysterious business.
Also

STAGE DANCE

By
MISS RAJ KISHORI
Beautiful Song Sweet Music
Time Sat. and Sun. at 3 p.m.
DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

COMING
KRISHNA'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
NILAM-MANEK

NEXT SATURDAY

Artistic Picture Corp's first production.

VASANT-LEELA

OR

THE SONS OF THE RICH

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAON

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

BEARISH PRIVATE ESTIMATES—PRICES DECLINE 32 POINTS ON GENERAL SELLLING—REACT ON SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING—FUTURES 14 TO 20 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 5.

The New York futures market opened 9 points lower and declined 32 points with January on bearish private crop estimates. The selling was general with long liquidation and Southern hedge selling. At 11-6 a.m. prices recorded the lowest level when selling orders were executed. At this trade stepped in to buy and prices recovered 2 to 3 points by noon absorbing offerings. During the afternoon there was increased covering movement which resulted in a partial recovery of about 18 points. The market closed rather steady at a net decline of 14 to 20 points Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 15 points to 19-20c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 19 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were lower by 15 points to 18.36c.

The New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges will remain closed on Tuesday, the 6th instant on account of "Election Day."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December highest	19.12—.8
N. Y. December lowest	18.87—.33
N. Y. January highest	19.05 (10-07 a.m.)
N. Y. January lowest	18.81 (11-16 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

New York Market early declined on heavy selling on Fossick's estimate 14, 410,000. Giles 14,355,000 bales, later improved on good buying by trade

Reuter:—"Market is weak on aggressive selling stimulated by bearish crop estimates, though later prices advanced partially on covering."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

Decembe	19.04—.16
January	18.99—.14
March	18.95—.20
May	18.84—.16
July	18.67—.15
Middling Spot	19.20—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

January	18.43—.19
March	18.41—.17
Middling Spot	18.31—.13

NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 5.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 11 a.m.—	
January	18.83—.30
March	18.82—.33
May	18.72—.28
New York. Noon Call.—	
January	18.87—.26
March	18.85—.30
May	18.74—.26
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
January	18.35
March	18.31
May	18.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Sports	76,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.90
Scinde, Fine	7.15
Scinde, Superfine	7.40
Bengal, Good	6.65
Bengal, Fully Good	6.90
Bengal, Fine	7.15
Oomra, Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.40
Oomra Fine	7.70
Broach, Fully Good	8.40
Broach, Fine	8.65
Broach, Superfine	8.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	UF.	P. Bales 1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	5-11-28	4245000	4165000
" Yesterday	do	76000	74000
Exports to date	do	2582000	2891000
Stock at Ports	2-11-28	2050000	2309000
" Interior Towns	do	1034000	1196000
" Liverpool	2-11-28	555000	930000
Visible Supply	2-11-28	4745000	5624000
Quantity in Sight	do	6250000	6520000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18.

LIVERPOOL

MARKET DULL—DECLINED ON BEARISH CROP ESTIMATES—POOR SPOT DEMAND—SALES 6,000 BALES—FUTURES 16 TO 13 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at unchanged prices and declined 2 points by noon on scattered selling. Later on prices eased off on considerable selling pressure encouraged by large crop estimates and the market closed at a decline of 13 to 16 points. Spot demand was poor and sales amounted to 6,000 bales. Middling American spot prices declined 6 points to 10.31d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Hornby Hemelyrk:—Fossick estimates crop 14421 Giles 14300.

Reiss Bros:—Decline due to several private estimates ranging from 14360 to 14400.

East Indian spot cotton prices were unchanged and sales of 500 bales were reported.

Empire cotton futures closed 13 points lower with January 9.82 and May 19.85.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 17 to 23 points. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices closed unchanged at 17.80d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
November	.....	9.77—.16
December	.....	9.78—.15
January	9.92	9.77—16
February	.....	9.77—.16
March	9.93	9.78—16
April	.....	9.79—.14
May	9.94	9.80—.14
June	.....	9.75—.14
July	9.87	9.75—.13
August	.....	9.66—13
September	.....	9.59—.13
October	9.62	9.50—.13
November	.....	9.45—.13
Middling Spot	.....	10.31—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

November	17.03—.18
December	17.25—.17
January	17.25—.17
February	17.35—.17
March	17.55—.19
April	17.55—.19
May	17.74—.17
June	17.74—.17
July	17.89—.18
August	17.89—.18
September	17.89—.18
October	17.94—.19
November	17.90—.23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.80—

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 5.

Copper, English Best Selected £72-5/8.
Copper Braziers, £82.
Yellow Metal, £67.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £20-5/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage, £13-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots £227.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 48/2 Lowest Rs. 47/10/6 Closing Rs. 47/11/16

Cottonseeds Delivery. January Opening Rs. 4/6/3 Lowest Rs. 4/5/4-1/2 Closing Rs. 4/5/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/10 Highest Rs. 53/10/6 Lowest Rs. 53/5 Closing Rs. 53/5/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 13/10 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. October. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Nov-Dec. Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Jan-March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Following a decline of 14 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 344|- for Broach Apl|May delivery and after improving As. 4|- prices declined to Rs. 340|- on extensive selling and Liquidation. At this there was some rally on short covering and prices improved to Rs. 341|8 but again declined to Rs. 339|8 on easier Liverpool opening cables. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	....	340 12 0
Oomra Dec|Jan	....	302 8 0
Bengal Dec.|Jan	.....	276 8 0

SEWRI MARKET.

On steadier Liverpool cables the forward market opened at Rs. 341/4 and improved As. 4/- on scattered buying. At this level prices ruled quiet and with a poor undertone rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	341/4
Oomra D/J	303
Bengal D-J	276

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Nov.	236.00+2.70
Feb.	230.10+2.60
May	229.50+3.10

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bengal D./J.	... 275
Broach A./M.	... 341
Oomra D./J.	... 303

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bengal	288	283	298
Sindh	288	283	298
Punjab	286	281	296
Rajputana	288	283	278
Oomra	313	303	291

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

3 months discounts 4-3/8 per cent
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 3-1|4 per cent.
Three months 3-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 5.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	..... 26-3|4
Forward	..... 26-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|4 per cent.
Interests 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 5.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-3|4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09.
T T Brussels on London 34.89.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.59.
T T Berne on London 25.20.
T T Paris on London 124.14.
T T London on Prague 163.62.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 5.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £141-1|2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £53.
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89.
Conversion Loan £77-5|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|4.
Consols £55-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1|2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
Nov|Dec. per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
Jan|Mar per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Nov|Dec per cwt. 12|8-3|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Nov|Dec per cwt. 12|8-1|8.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

London Ready	26 12 0
London Forward	26 13 0
American Cent	58 4 0
China Opening	2 7 11
China Closing	2 7 11
Ready	60 4 0

6 p.m.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now
Kartik	60/4	60/5	60/3	60/3
Tejimundi	-/11/-.			
Magsar	60/6	60/7	60/5	60/5
Tejimundi	1/2.			

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Ready	21 5 9
Kartik	21 5 3
Magsar	21 5 3
National City	21 8 6
N. Manordass	21 8 0
N. Motilal	21 5 9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 2 mails
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 127-1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.84 27/32 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/4 6th inst
London/Japan 1/11 5th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 5th inst
London/Belgium 34.890 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold 5th inst. £4-4-11-1/2 3rd inst. £4-4-11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 5th inst 26 3/4 3rd inst 26 13/16
Silver London Forward 5th inst 26 13/16 3rd inst 26 13/16
Silver New York Ready 5th inst 58-1/4 3rd inst 58-1/4
London Discounts 3 Mos 5th inst. 4-3/8 p.c.; 3rd inst 4 3/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5th inst 4 1/2 p.c. 3rd inst 4 1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p. c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 3 3/4/4 p.c. 6 mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4 3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960 70 Rs. 85/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|11.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/3.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/4/0 1945-55 Rs. 105/9.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
December delivery buyers 28|7-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Jan|Apl delivery sellers 28|9.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDAN,
Scientific Homoeopath.
Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.
Handles only complicated; Incurable and Surgical cases without Injection and Operation.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,656

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LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 6.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. ord	0 15 6
4-1/2 per cent Loan 1950/55	92 17 6
Nandydroog Gold Co. Ord	0 17 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0 17 6
Attock Oil	1 2 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 5 9
Burma Corporation	0 14 3
Scindia Viscosa	1 9 6
Beira Railways	1 6 3
Calico Printers	1 11 10-1/2
Marconi International Marine	2 14 9
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn.	5 10 0
James Finlay Ord	5 0 0
General Elec. Co. Ord	2 2 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co	3 13 9
West Rand Consolidated	0 11 7-1/2
International Rlys. of C. America Ord.	$47-1/2
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 0
British Burma Pets	0 7 6
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 1 10 1/2
Vickers Ord	0 12 4 1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 7-1/2
African Asbestos Trust	1 3 1-1/2

Market has improving tendency.
Stock of Rubber in London 22,919 tons.
Decrease on week. 1,321 tons

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Wheat	...	2,391 Cwts.
Linseed	...	4 482 "
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds		159 "
Gingellyseeds		1321 "
Poppyseed	...	106 "
Groundnuts	...	24,773 "
Castorseed	...	4 487 "
Rice		1,387 "
Myrabollams		1,919 "
Cottonseed		8,275 "
Mowraseed		8 "
Gram		4,284 "
Joowar		7,382 "
Maize		247 "
Bajree		456 "
Coal		726 Tons.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 5.

Demand Bills 484.43

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

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It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

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Shampoo Sachet
Full size packet
With Toning Rinse
For WET Shampoo
MADE IN ENGLAND
Icilma
TONING RINSE
Dissolve in one pint of warm water, and use for the final rinsing. This rinse will act as a tonic, remove every trace of lather and impart to the hair the charm of burnished beauty
Ideal for every shade of hair.

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma

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For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

JUSTICE PARTY AND ITS WANING INFLUNCE

To the Editor of "The Cnroniele"

Sir,—I was surprised to read this morning what the "National Herald" called the Mudaliyar's Variety performance". Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudliyar is evidently in a fool's paradise, and thinks that his speech would not be read by any of us and contradicted.

First I would refer to Mr. Mudaliyar's statement that his party in the Madras Legislative Council is growing at every election and that it is now 52 strong. I am constrained to say that it is gross misrepresentation. The followers of the Rajah of Panagal in the Legislative Council are at the most not more than 15, including some of the so-called Independent members of the Justice Party. Perhaps Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar considers the nominated and official members, including Europeans, as members of the Non-Brahmin Party. The Justice Party is only a handful in the Madras Legislative Council. And this will be evident from the fact that the Rajah of Panagal was not able to form a Ministry last year in spite of his best efforts.

Another misrepresentation of Mr. Ramaswami Mudliyar is that the Non-Brahmins in Madras are a family united and happy camp and that the world of the Raja of Panagal was law to all of them I may first point out in this connection that even within the Justice Party, the split is widening every day on account of extreme selfishness of the leaders. While one section of the Justice Party is under the leadership of the Rajah of Panagal, another section of the same Party is under the leaderhip of Sir K. V. Reddi and Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. This split is, of course, inevitable in a party whose sole aim is to get the loaves and fishes of office.

As for Mr. Mudaliyar's advise that the Non-Brahmins should agitate to get all the loaves and fishes of office, I would say, that the loaves and fishes of office could satisfy only a few of the educated persons who care for them. But it is only Swaraj that would solve the economic problem of our countrymen of whom the Non-Brahmins form the vast bulk. I am glad to say that the vast bulk of Non-Brahmins in my province do appreciate this, and do not follow the leader of the Justice Party which is already tottering. The party consists only of few job-hunters among Non-Brahmins.

The vast majority of members of Reception Committee of the Madras Congress, and the vast majority of the delegates to the Madras Congress from my province were Non-Brahmins

I have been noting with pleasure, ever since the Belgaum Non-Brahmin Conference, the Bombay Non-Brahmins are not so reactionary as members of the Justice Party. May I earnestly appeal to the Non-Brahmins of Bombay nobly and patriotically to stand by the Indian National Congress and our motherland and boldly carry on the fight for Swaraj?

I may also add in this connection that the Depressed Classes in my province have found out the hollowness of the pretensions of the Justice Party and have given them up.—Yours, etc.,

C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDLIYAR.
Nov. 1.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I happened to read some of the extracts of the speech of Mr. R. Mudaliar of Madras in one of the local dailies of Bombay where I arrived this morning. These came upon me as astounding pronouncements from that follower of Rajah of Panagal whose very leadership and following itself is dwindling and will be shattered in the very near future. Mr. Mudaliar chose to make certain statements thinking perhaps that he is in a far off distant place from Madras and that there will be no one to refute him. I simply Mr. Mudaliar for his such a short-sighted policy in spite of his boasted wide Western tours and his assumed greatnes. He says that the Non-Brahmins of Madras is a consolidated and such a strictly deciplined party that the word of the Rajah is law with them. There cannot be a statement from such a responsible member of that party so far away from the truth and actual facts. There is such a lot of discontent and dissatisfaction in the party that it is every day disintegrating and crumbling. There are two sections in that party, one led by the Rajah of which party Mr. Mudaliar is the chief Chela and the other led by Sir K. V. Reddy Naidu whose chief supporter is Dr. Netasa Mudaliar.

Further he is audacious enough to say in public that there are about 52 members of his party in the Council. I do not know and it is very surprising to note his ignorance of simple arthmetic if he could not know to count correctly his own numbers. I may at once say that his so much boosted number in the Council is not more than 15. I cannot for once understand how such a public man as he pose himself to be can so glaringly misrepresent facts. He is trying for the President's election for the Corporation of Madras and it is doubtful whether he will have the full and whole-hearted support of his own so-called consolidated party.

The strength of the Justice Party can very well be gauged by the complete rout they had in the last general elections. His advice to the Bombay Non-Brahmins to go after the leaves and fishes of offices for the sake of only power, I think will not be given any weight at all for the economic emancipation of India solely rests on the uplift of the poor masses and agriculturists who form the bulk of Non-Brahmins in every province and not in that small percentage of 5 or 6 per cent seeking office. If Mr. Mudaliar will use his wonderful oratarial powers and his chameleon changes in other lines of educating and creating real national instincts in the people of India then he may be held to be useful to the country.

I, therefore, appeal to the Non-Brahmins of Bombay not to be carried away by the oratory of Mr. Mudaliar but dive deep into the actual conditions as they really exist and come to the rescue of the country at this critical national juncture.—Yours etc.,

P. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU

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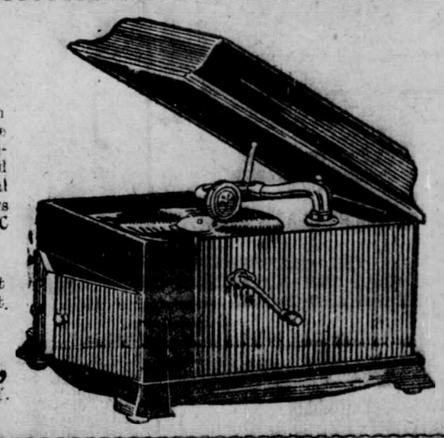

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The share market remained closed to-day for clearing purposes. Business on cash was small. Imperial Bank New issues were done at Rs. 371/4. Ahmedabad Electricity shares were reported at Rs. 140. Vulcan Ince. shares were done at Rs. 7/6. Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 12/14. Tata Oils were bought at Rs. 29/12. Bombay Telephone shares were done at Rs. 53. United Cements were steady at Rs. 104/8 with a fair demand.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	280	.....
Bengal Fine	275	.....
Bengal F.G.	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	315	300
Nagpur Fine	315	300
Yeotmal Fine	305	290
Arvi Fine	305	290
Amraoti Fine	300	275
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	295	260
Mulkapur Fine	285	255
Khandesh Fine	270	250
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	.....	215
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	260/70
Purna F.G.G.S	.....	260
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	260
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	260/65
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	310	.....
Cambodia	390	.....
Miraj/Sangli	320	.....
Compta Good	335	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay Nov. 6.

100	Forbes & Co.	Bengal	275
100	Do.	Sindh-American	3[illegible]
100	Bombay & Co.	Shirpur	275
100	Ruthi & Co.	Parbhani	275
100	A. Damodar	C.P. No. 2	274
100	Volkart Bros.	Bengal	294
200	Ebrahim Tulsidas	Kekri	258/265
100	A. Damodar	Murtizapur	262
100	Sassoon Mill	Upland	343
100	Ruthi & Co.	Amraoti	2[illegible]
100	Hindustan Mill	Budhgaon	338
100	Do.	Cambodia	3[illegible]
100	New City Mill	Wun New	320-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment paid £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17-11-3
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment quoted £19-6-3.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Nov/Dec. shipment. Hull sellers £16-2-6.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18-16-3.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES

END OCTOBER OUTLOOK

As usual the following crop estimates are issued by private authorities showing an average of 14,066,000 bales at the end of October Last month Messrs. Fossick's Bureau's estimate was supported by the Government Bureau Report. This authority now raises their estimate to 14,421,000 bales. The market is inclined to look for a larger figure owing to favourable weather experienced during the last month.

	Ed.-Oct.	Ed.-Sept.
The Japan Cotton trading	13,789,000	13,816,000
Miss Giles, E. A. Pierce & Co.	14,355,000	14,544,000
Procter & Gamble	14,250,000	13,802,000
Fossick Bureau	14,421,000	13,993,000
Norman Mayer & Co.	13,700,000	13,300,000
Southern Cotton Co.	13,548,000	
Clement Curtis & Co.	14,400,000	14,508,000

COTTON MARET OUTLOOK

SURPRISE EXPECTED

New York, Nov 5

A private cable received in Bombay states:—The market looks liquidated. Although confidence is impaired. Election Result and Bureau Report likely to cause considerable activity. Expect some surprise. Keep squared accounts.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 5.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1b,. Spot s.-8-15/16d. Sellers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
In full-pressed Bales.			
Khandesh	.....	2,650	1,045
Central India	.....	7,747	7,365
Barsi & Nagar	107	2,865	1,401
Hyderabad-Gaorani	88	1,220	676
Berar	760	17,512	9,388
Central Provinces	390	9,379	3,026
Total Oomras	1,345	41,373	22,901
Dholera	222	3,104	13,071
N.-W. Provinces	1,330	26,119	15,389
Rajputana	.....	1,336	5,520
Sind-Punjab	125	1,159	6,133
Broach	.....	2,608	2,345
Coompta & Dharwar	50	2,342	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	26	2,759	2,734
Cocoanada	.....	1	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodi a	128	1,199	6,043
Persian	.....	30	2,138
American	.....	778	18,472
Egyptian and African	.....	8,535	4,812
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	.....	2
Total	3,226	91,339	101,899

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Nov.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
In full-pressed Bales			
Europe	1,147	115,684	64,456
Japan & China	3,432	214,126	59,310
Coast Ports	.....	3,345	2,696
Up-country by Rail	.....	25,812	13,097
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	9,479	1,232
Total	4,579	368,446	140,791

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mill's Co., Ltd.)
Bombay, Nov. 6.
Ex-Godown.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 647 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
November shipment sellers 44/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Nov/Dec shipment 44/-.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—
November shipment sellers 48/-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
Not offered.

SOLICITOR VINDICATES HIS CHARACTER

MAGISTRATE ACCEPTS EXPLANATION

Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, against whose conduct, the Chief Presidency Magistrate had passed strictures in delivering judgment in the case in which Kharsedji Jamshedji Patel, a Civil Engineer had charged Framji Jamshedji Patel, a pleader practicing in the local Police Courts, presented an affidavit before His Worship on Tuesday explaining his position. His Worship was satisfied with the explanation given and observed: "I am glad to hear the explanation of Mr. Da Cunha and if these facts had been placed before me, I do not think I would have passed the remarks against his conduct as I did".

Mr. Joseph Baptista appearing for Mr. Da Cunha submitted that the Magistrate's remarks against his client were absolutely unwarranted on the real facts of the case. In the course of the written affidavit presented to the court by Mr. Da Cunha, he stated as follows:—

TEXT OF AFFIDAVIT.

The Complainant (K. J. Patel) and the Accused (F. J. Patel) saw me in December 1925 some time before the loan was made and on the inquiry of the Complainant as to whether the accused had a share in his great grandmother's estate I at once informed him in the presence of the Accused that that share had long been sold by the Official Assignee in the Insolvency proceedings of the Accused and had been purchased by one Cama for about Rs. 15000/- Thereupon the Accused who was anxious to secure the loan observed that that sale was voidable as the said Cama was merely a benamidar for his brother Pirozshah who was the sole surviving trustee of his said great grandmother and the sale to a Trustee of the interest of the beneficiary was void without the leave of the Court. My reply was that if that was so, a suit would have to be filed to set aside the said sale. The parties thereupon left my office and I heard nothing further from them until the complainant brought me in October 1926 a number of writings passed to him by the accused in January and February 1926 and instructed me to file a suit against the accused. As one of the said writings purported to create a charge in favour of the complainant on the Accused's share in his great grandmother's estate I had no alternative but to frame the plaint on the basis of a plaint in a mortgage-suit The suit came on for hearing on the 1st day of December 1926 when the parties came to terms and the Complainant agreed to a consent decree as proposed by the accused provided that a charge was given to him by the decree as prayed for in the Plaint. I pointed out to the complainant that such a provision would be valueless to him unless he required the same for the purpose of filing a suit to set aside the sale made as aforesaid by the Official Assignee and the complainant replied that he would file the required suit.

ANOTHER PETITION FOR INSOLVENCY.

A month or two after the said consent decree, the accused filed another petition for insolvency and the Complainant apparently dropped the idea of recovering his moneys as hopeless. In March 1928 more than a year after the said decree the Complainant saw me and consulted me as to whether he could file a criminal action against the accused for cheating and I strongly dissuaded him from such a course as there could be no case of cheating and added that my evidence would go entirely against him. Sometime later I was served with a summons to give evidence in the present case and when Mr. Gomes counsel for the complainant saw me and desired to know what evidence I could give I distinctly informed him that my evidence would go against his client and told him what that would be. Thereupon Mr. Gomes replied that he would not examine me as a witness for the complainant and would withdraw the case. I say that the above are the correct facts of the case so far as they relate to my share in the transaction and I submit that had the correct facts been placed before His Worship he would not have made the observations on my conduct as alleged.

After hearing the affidavit, the Magistrate observed that it was regrettable that Mr. Da Cunha was not called as a witness although an adjournment was taken by Mr. Gomes, Counsel for the complainant His Worship said the adjournmen was taken precisely to call Mr. Da Cunha as a witness. He further observed that if the full facts were placed before him he would not have passed the remarks as he did against Mr. Da Cunha's character.

VISIT OF CALCUTTA SOLICITORS

The Incorporated Law Society of Bombay in the month of August last, sent out an invitation to the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta, to pay a visit to Bombay during this month, as the guests of the local Law Society. The Calcutta Society readily accepted the invitation. Dr. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary who is the President of the Calcutta Society is arrived in Bombay by the Nagpur Mail yesterday.

About 16 solicitors including Messrs. G. C. De, B. N. Mitra, O. C. Ganguli, M. L. Mullick, B. N. Mitra, O. C. Gangeh B. M. Das, S. C. Chakraverti, H. N. Ghosh, R. M. Chatterji, G. Bagarsa, K. L. Mitra, B. D. Jihoonwala, M. N. Mitra, S. N. Chunder and G. C. Mandai, will arrive in Bombay by the 10th instant.

The Bombay Law Society has arranged a number of important functions including a meeting at the Law Society's room on Wednesday, (the 14th inst.) which will be attended by the entire solicitors' profession in Bombay and at which matters of common interest to the profession in Bombay and Calcutta will be discussed. No efforts and Calcutta will be discussed

JHANSI RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE

A mass meeting of tde Railway and other employees of Jhansi and adjoining places was held on Monday night in Shipri Baran Mandan to hear the message of unity among the masses from Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Union. Mr. Jhabvala announced that a central conference of Jhansi Dvision would be hold at Jhansi sometime in February to discuss the whole position regarding Railway Labour and to offer resistance to the administration in case of non-compliance with men's demands. Thereafer resolutions were passed demanding the men's rights and Mr. Jhabwala left the place early next morning for Khandwa.

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INDIAN MERCHANTS' ENTERPRIZE

A Correspondent writes:—

Messrs. Kantawalla Nanavati and Co., Ltd., a prominent Indian concern, importers of sizing materials for textile mills, recently imported a large quantity of China clay in bulk per S. S. "Clan Macbean and the clay was loaded direct into wagons in docks and afterwards stocked in the godown specially built by them within one month at a cost of Rrs. 25000/-.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

New York Market was closed on Tuesday (Nov. 6.)

Broach Expectation Rs.	342	0	0

LIVERPOOL

	Nov. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	9.77
To-day's Opening Rate	9.78
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.84
Difference	+07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Nov. 6.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Nov. 6.
1st Settlement	60 3 0
2nd Settlement	60 5 0

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

CONGRESS PARTY CANDIDATES

The following is the first batch selected by the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to contest in the ensuing Municipal Elections:—

A Ward:—Mr. S. N. Punegar.

B Ward:—Messrs. B. N. Mehisheri and Abdus Sattar Wali.

C Ward:—Miss Bachuben Lotwala, Messrs. Balubhai. T. Desai, M. N. Talpade and K. N. Joglekar.

D Ward:—Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Lalji Pendse, A. R. Gadkari and N. J. Shah.

E Ward:—Messrs. J. B. Patel, S. La Silam, S. K. Pupala and S. S. Mirajkar.

F Ward:—Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala and Nanji Premji Devji.

G Ward:—Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, P. G. Sahasrabudhe and I. S. Patel.

The remaining applications will be considered at a later stage.

Those who want to put in fresh applications should please do so on or before Thursday (November 15).

REDRESS OF UNTOUCHABLES' GRIEVANCES

GOVERNMENT APPOINT COMMITTEE

The Director of Information. Bombay, writes:—

"In the last session of the Legislative Council, Government accepted the resolution moved by Dr. P. G. Solanki regarding the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the educational and economic condition and the grievances of the depressed classes (untouchables) and of the aboriginal tribes in the Presidency. They have accordingly appointed the following Committee for the purpose:—

Chairman:— Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S.

Members:—Rao Saheb J. K. Mehta, Dangs Diwan, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Mr. L. M. Deshpande, Major Burfoot, Salvation Army, Bombay, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Servants of India Society, Mr. A. N. Thorat, and Mr. D. A. Janvekar.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee are:—To enquire into the educational, economic and social condition of the depressed classes (untouchables) and of the aboriginal tribes in the Presidency and to recommend measures for their uplift. The Chairman of the Committee will select a Secretary. The Committee is required to commence work from November 15 and submit its report within twelve months."

JAIN DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

The sensational Jain Defamation Case in which Mr. Jivatlal Pratapshi, well-known share and cotton broker, had filed a complaint against Mr. Mahasukhlal Chunilal, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday last. The subject matter of the complaint was a certain article published in the "Sanj Vartaman" of June last.

The complainant was represented by Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. H. P. Desai, and the accused by Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. K. D. Thakore.

Mr. Vicaji stated before the Court that a settlement had arrived at between the two parties and read the terms of the settlement which were as follows:—

"Having been satisfied that the information about the complainant having taken a vow to produce 5 chelas by Kartik Vad 5th and on his failure to do so, to become a Sadhu himself was not correct; the accused withdraws the allegations to that effect contained in the article and all comments based thereon. The allegations contained in the last paragraph of the article in question were never intended by the accused to apply to any particular individual, but were by way of general criticism. If, however, they were understood to apply to the complainant the accused withdraws the same. The accused says that he had no intention to injure the feelings of the complainant."

The case was accordingly marked compounded.

SIR DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY IN BOMBAY

Dr. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, C. I. E., President Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta arrived in Bombay by the Nagpur Mail on Tuesday, and was received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. H. A. H. Payne (President of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society) Mr. F. A. Vakil (Vice President) Mr. M. P. Dadachanji, Mr. M. B. Mehta and Mr. T. N. Merchant, (Members of the Committee) and Mr. N. H. Pandia, Honorary Secretary.

Sir Deva Prasad said that he had not been keeping good health of late, but that he had resolved to personally attend the important functions arranged by the Bombay Society of Solicitors.

Mr. N. C. Chunder, the Mayor of Calcutta who is also a member of the Deputation is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday (the 8th inst.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mr. Satyamurthi's lecture on "Young India Rebel," Jinnah People's Memorial Hall, 6-30 p. m.

Annual General Meeting of B. P. C. C Congress House, 7 p. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

Messrs. Satyamurti and S. S. Iyengar to speak on "How to win Freedom" at Khar, 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 8.

Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p. m.

Public lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "The All-Parties Conference and Its Future", Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, presiding, 6-15 P.M. (S. T.)

FRIDAY November 9.

Poppy Day.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, November 10.

The S.S. Mooltan with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 11.

Armistice Day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 P.M. (S. T.) at Congress House.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar and S Satyamurti will deliver a public lecture on "How to Win Freedom" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 P. M. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road Khar.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY DR. BESANT.

Under he auspices of the National Home Rule League, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "The All-Parties Conference and ite Future" on Thursday the 8th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in he hall of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty when Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, M.L.C. will preside.

KHADI HAWKING SOCIETY.

Members of the Khadi Hawking Society Matunga, made door-to-door sale of pure quality Khadi on Sunday last. The total sale proceeds for the day being Rs. 121-8-0. The hawking will be continued until Divali in the evenings on working days and full time on holidays in Matunga, G. I. P.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Sarasvat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdev, on (Wednesday) at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-morrow at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 A.M (S. T.).

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

A mass meeting of the Railway worker will be held at Jigraj Nansi Wadi at 6 P. M. to-day (Wednesday) when the result of the deputation with tde Agent will be explained.

The Hon. Gen. Secretary informs that at the forthcoming conference all the memorandum Demands forwarded by the above Union will be discussed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. "Laxmi" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th inst.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S. S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. on Thursday the 8th inst.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th November and is due to arrive dere on the 10th November at daylight.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2-30 P. M. on the 4th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Singapore on 3rd instant and is expected here on 14th idem.

RECEPTION TO MR. NARIMAN

The President and members of the South Canara District Conference will give a reception to Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the South Canara Residents in Bombay at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday 11th instant at 4-30 p.m.-(S. T.) when Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1928.

According to the special correspondent at Lahore of the "Times of India", Sir John Simon was just saved by a happy accident from finding that the Conference Room was a place where decorum could not exist.

The accident was that when the Hindu deputation was discussing with the Commission, members of the Muslim deputation were absent and that while Sir Mahomed Shafi was levelling definite charges against the Hindu Sabha "the Pandits, Lalas and Rai Bahadurs of the morning had left the North-Western Railway Headquarters."

The suggestion is that if they had not left, the Simon Joint Free Conference would have witnessed a sort of cock-fight. What fine propaganda that would have been for the Imperialist Press of Great Britain and its cousins in India!

You can guess the screaming headlines:—

Excited Hindus At Loggerheads With Muslims.

Sir John Simon's Timely Intervention.

"Trust Me and Mine", says Sir John.

However, there was no fighting although, according to the special correspondent, "feelings were running so high and at least two members of the Punjab Committee were excited?"

And who saved the situation, with "tact and firmness" and with a reference to the Nehru Report, but Sir John Simon. Isn't he wonderful?

He has a well-disciplined team too. While the members of the Provincial Committee were examining the witnesses "neither Sir John Simon nor any of his British colleagues gave the slightest indication of what they were thinking." Silence they must have remembered was golden, but their colleague who is out shooting is wiser than the whole lot. He evidently considers that absence is far better than silent presence.

The biggest news from Cawnpore is that Maulana Shaukat Ali stands for Hindu-Muslim unity, but that there are limits to his patience. If any person, he remarks, was found by him looking upon Muslims with contemptuous eyes "he had strength enough to use his fingers to dig them out without a moment's delay."

The Maulana lives four centuries too late. In the good old Middle Ages the 'Digger-Out" would have been a useful person at Royal Courts to visit the King's displeasure on those who had become an eyesore to him.

But now that the Maulana lives in a civilised age, why can he not resist the temptation of "using his fingers" and for a change use his tongue to better purpose?

Mistress: "Cook, my husband complains that the coffee was cold, the meal overdone, the biscuits burnt, and the oatmeal soggy."

Cook: "Yez, have me sympathy, mum. It must be awful to live with such a man."

STRIKES IN THREE MILLS SETTLED

GIRNI KAMGAR MANDAL'S WORK

Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretay Girini Kamgar Mandal writes:—

Tuesday morning opened with three strikes in three textile mills. The Kohinoor Mills at Dadar had been closed since Friday last. The Bombay Cotton Mills' Weaving Department of about 500 men was shut down on Saturday and the Ring Department of the Pralhad Mills came out on Monday.

The strike at Kohinoor Mills took place on account of the refusal of the management of take old hands back, alleged reduction in rates of certain sorts since the reopening of the Mills assault on a workman, refusal to allow male carriers of food inside the mill and enhancement of the hours of work of the folding, mechanical department and stopping of bonus of certain workmen. Negotiations took place between the management and the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union represented by Messrs: Dange and Ghate, on Monday. As a consequence, the management explained that there was and would be no reduction in rates. that old men be taken back provided they present themselves back within a reasonable time from date, that the assault on a certain workman was unfortunate and due to misunderstanding on the part of the Manager, that the bonus would be restored, as it was wrongly explained to the workers by a certain subordinate of the mill. As for the question of time regarding folding and mechanical department, the Union would refer the point to the Enquiry Committee or settle it with the Management at a later date. Letters endorsing the substance of the above understanding were exchanged between the management and the Mill and the strike was called off on Tuesday morning

NON-REINSTATEMENT OF JOBBERS.

The cause of the strike at the Bombay Cotton Mill was non-reinstatement of certain jobbers and weavers in their old jobs. On Tuesday morning Mr. Dange and Ghate practically picketted the mill. But fortunately the management, came to an agreement with the Union and an understanding was arrived at between the Messrs: Dange, Nimbkar and Ghate on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union and Mr. Misra and Bejonji Sorabji on behalf of the management by which two jobbers and about 30 old workers were taken back and the remaining two jobbers and 30 men were given jobs in two other Mills, which are under the same management.

REDUCTION OF DOFFER BOYS

The Pralhad Mill Spinning Department came out due to the reduction in the number of Tarwallas and doffer boys. Messrs: Dange, Ghate and Kasle saw the management who agreed to restore the original number of Tarwallas and the strike was called off in the recess time.

The Girni Kamgar Union expects that unless all the Mill-owners revise their policy of refusing old workers their jobs and of indiscriminately cutting down the number of hands and enhancing the amount of work per worker this another wave of strike is likely to spread.

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THE INDIAN PRESS, Allahabad.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1928.

BANE OF COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

The proceedings of the Simon Conference at Lahore on Monday centred mainly round the question of joint or separate electorates. The principal witnesses, Pandit Nanakchand and Sir Mahomed Shafi, purported to represent their respective communities in the province. But it must be noted at the very outset that the bulk of the people of the Punjab, Muslims and Hindus, have, at a number of public meetings in various parts of the province including Lahore, repudiated the Commission itself and have recently accepted the Nehru Report as their National Demand. Pandit Nanakchand himself urged the demand for Dominion Status, as outlined in the Report, and identified himself with several others of its features like the Declaration of Rights. He differed from the Report in, among a few other points, that he would allow no compromise with communal representation in any shape or form or for any length of time. Such revolt against communalism is by itself admirable, but he was so much obsessed by the fear of communalism that he made some suggestions which could not be seriously accepted by any body of Nationalists. He suggested, for instance, that, if any vestige of communalism should remain in any part of India, his party would not favour any reform or constitutional advance. We can only regard this remark as an hyperbolic way of denouncing communalism. It must never be forgotten that though communalism is an unmitigated evil, the present subjection to foreign rule is an infinitely greater evil. The alliance between the two has set up a vicious circle, each evil abetting the other to perpetuate itself. Pandit Nanakchand himself, while wishing to kill communalism, in effect lets it thrive by suggesting even as an alternative the continuance of the present regime. The vicious circle must be broken either by an attack on communalism or on foreign rule or on both. The Pandit's suggestion that the Cabinet should be so constituted by the Governor as to represent all the principal communities shows that he was thrown off his balance by the danger of communalism. He practically gave away his own case. He did as much when he suggested that Law and Order should be a reserved Central subject. The suggestion was born of a distrust of the rule of the majority in the province and of the Muslim community. It is such needless distrust that prompts communalists to demand reactionary safeguards of one kind or another.

Sir Mahomed Shafi made a desperate attempt to save communal electorates and claimed all sorts of virtues for them. He contradicted the recent history of India and the testimony of a number of his own co-religionists when he roundly asserted that communal electorates had in no way contributed to the communal tension in the country. On the other hand he stated that joint electorates would bring about more tension and would return "dummy" Muslims and Hindus who "would not be capable, and the Legislative Council so constituted would become a laughing stock of the country." Naturally, Sir Mahomed refrained from explaining his fantastic theory. What he really meant was that joint electorates would not return rabid communalists, Hindu or Muslim. That, however, is hardly a calamity; the country is fed up with such a tribe. It may be that joint electorates will for a few years cause some inter-communal rivalry at the time of elections. But it is bound to get weaker as more and more scope is provided for common national outlook. The communal rivalry will soon be replaced by political party rivalry as in other countries, each party including both Hindus and Muslims. There are limits to political party rivalry, but there seem to be none to religious fanaticism.

SHAUKAT ALI'S INSENSATE OUTBURST

One redeeming feature of Sir Mahomed's oral evidence, to which we refer elsewhere, was that he refrained from violent language such as Maulana Shaukat Ali has chosen to indulge in at the United Provinces Muslim All-Parties' Conference. The Maulana is really getting far beyond the limits of fair criticism and even public decency. All thinking Muslims would blush even to reproduce some of the sentences he is reported to have uttered. We must leave them in utter disgust and great sorrow.—sorrow, because by using such unrestrained language he is discrediting Islam, the honour of which he professes to uphold and is doing a positive disservice to the Muslims in India. What possible good could he do by vilifying, abusing and threatening Hindus as a body? We earnestly wish that for the sake of Hindu-Muslim unity and the honour of Islam all Muslim leaders loving fairness and peace will dissociate themselves entirely with the wild and insensate language in which the Maulana has thought fit to convey the alleged grievances of his co-religionists.

IMPERIALISM FOR EVER.

The selfish and cruel mentality of those South African Whites who have traded hitherto under the misleading appellation of nationalists has been fully exposed in the outburst of Minister Tielman Roos of the Hertzog Cabinet and the decision of that Cabinet to resign so as to shut out in the reshuffle Mr. Madeley who committed a grave offence against the doctrine of Imperialism by receiving a deputation of coloured workers. Mr. Madeley who is Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works, met Native postal workers through an intermediary Native organisation. He was asked to resign because of his departure from the Hertzog Government's policy on the Native question. Mr. Tielman Roos makes it clear in his speech at Johannesburg what this policy is. He raises the bogey of Bolshevism and describing nationalism as "the Rock to which we must hold to fight Communism, Bolshevism and all other issues," espies in South Africa a Bolshevic attempt to put "new fangled ideas" into the heads of South African Natives. According to him South Africa must be made safe for Whites. This "safety" is to be achieved by fighting "as Nationalists" any attempt to develop Natives on lines which will endanger the White standard of the Union. In other words the Natives are to be forcibly kept in the position of permanent inferiority to the Whites by denying them opportunities to rise in the educational and political scale. Their chances of economic betterment are to be nipped in the bud by denying to them the right of combination. Ministers who have humanity enough to allow them to combine on Trade Union lines are to be hounded out of office and Nationalism in South Africa is to stalk unashamed and unrepentant as Imperialism in its worst form. We do hope Indians in South Africa will promptly voice a spirited protest against this cruel policy and Missionary organisations will not be wanting which will declare that the Hertzog Government's policy on the Native question is most cruel and un-Christian and ultimately suicidal to the best interests of South Africa.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

"F. E. B." writing in "The Chronicle" on Tuesday said that some body in the Bombay Municipality was very keen to see the unemployment in England decrease by introducing imported steel windows in the newly constructed municipal buildings, in place of Indian teak-wood ones. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee referring to this letter writes:—

"Bombay, Nov. 6.

"Sir,—I have seen Mr. 'F. E. B.'s letter in your to-day's issue and allow me to assure him that last time when the matter came before the Standing Committee objection was taken to steel windows, and they were adopted out of harmony with other windows that were there.

"Mr. 'F. E. B.' will be glad to know the objection was started by a 'foreigner' and a 'nominated' member, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot. I say this out of justice to him."

Mr. Arbuthnot is one of the very few officials who are known for the independence of their outlook and we commend his vigilance in the interest of India's indigenous industry. Mr. Tairsee's letter, however, does not give a complete answer to 'F. E. B.'s enquiry. Why could windows in Indian teak-wood not have been so constructed as to be in harmony with other windows that were there already? Apart from this, as "F. E. B." points out, the Gilder Tank Market and Municipal Schools and Maternity Home buildings have all been newly constructed. There cannot, therefore, be any question of "harmony". Obviously there is more in this matter than meets the eye and it is time vigilant members of the Corporation like Messrs. Tairsee and Arbuthnot probed it more deeply than they have done. That the question is one of vital importance will be evident from the fact, to which "F. E. B." has drawn attention, that "the use of these imported steel windows means so much unemployment amongst our carpenters and labourers and less demand for our indigenous teak-wood, which is one of the best timbers in the world for building construction."

BHAVNAGAR PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

The constitutional demands made by the Bhavnagar Praja Mandal are modest and reasonable and should commend themselves to the Administration of the State. The more important demands are that Responsible Government should be proclaimed as the goal of the State, and that for the present the Popular Assembly should have a two-thirds elected majority and should have the power to initiate legislation in the State and discuss the general policy of the Administration together with the Budget. We are glad that the Mandal has also supported the Nehru Report. This shows that the people of Bhavnagar look forward to a time when they, together with the people of other States, can co-operate with the rest of the country in working a common Federal scheme of Swaraj for the whole of India. We have no doubt that the people of Bhavnagar will in all constitutional ways press their demands on the Administration with such assistance as they can get from the Congress. We trust they will at the same time respond to the appeal of Mahatma Gandhi to carry on ceaselessly constructive work among the masses of the State.

LABOUR, THE BACK-BONE OF SOCIETY

A STUDY OF METHODS TO REMEDY UNEMPLOYMENT

(BY B. J. PRESSWALA.)

Unemployment and its attendant waste is the order of the day. Hundreds of young men, educated or uneducated, skilled or unskilled, are out on the street, all groaning under the common burden of unemployment. The University turns out its products in numbers. The time to time mill-strikes may be putting out several men to vie against one another for employment. The seasonal depressions of trade and industry are responsible for another mass of humanity clamouring for bread. The rural areas present the same case and when rain goes on strike or per contra, is too plentiful, it turns out the villager to the town to sympathise with the increasing ranks of the workless.

Such is the condition here, day in and day out and there seems to be no solution. The disease of course is not uncommon and peculiar to India, but it has a very grave and serious aspect here, in the absence even of attempts to remedy the situation. Private charity, here, at least in this direction, is at its lowest, but that can never be a solution, for decades back, that remedy utterly fell short of any improvement and was even decried by Bismarck in favour of some State action to provide for the unemployed. Resenting the trend of thought that society had a right to ignore the claims of her members when overpowered with such a State, he said: "I do not think that doctrines like those of laissez-faire, laissez-aller, 'pure Manchesterdom in polites', 'he who is not strong enough to stand must be knocked down and trodden to the ground', 'to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath' —that doctrines like these should be applied in the State and especially in a monarchical, paternally governed State. On the other hand, I believe that those who profess horror at the intervention of the State for the protection of the weak lay themselves open to the suspicion that they are desirous of using their strength for the benefit of a portion, for the oppression of the rest, and that they will be chagrined as soon as this design is disturbed by any action of the Government."

This shows the tendency of thought forty-five yeras ago—the claims of the Society to use her members during good times, ignoring in her turn the claims of the workers during bad times. But Bismarck rose to the occasion to set matters right as far as it was possible. His solution we will see later.

THE ROOT CAUSE.

To examine the root-cause of unemployment at this date is well-nigh an impossible task, for unemployment is perhaps as old as history. But the seriousness of the problem—I am referring to the world-problem at present—was felt with the advent of the Factory Age. Before that period, large scale industry was not in vogue for one entrepreneur was satisfied with a handful of men, called the journey-men, under him. Besides, these journey-men were of the same social grade as their employer and were usually the children of the masters in the same trade. Though, in those days questions of better payment of wages and better conditions of work used to crop up, their solutions too were not far to seek. So long as business and industry were carried out by small masters with a small number of employees, the period of work for the latter could not have been more than a couple of years, for there were equal chances of they themselves becoming masters.

But the inventions of the 18th century transformed the preceding hand-labour industrial world, into a mechanical one. Machinery gave rise to an employing class as distinct from the labouring class and thus hte cleavage between the two increased, as increase in the difference between hand-work and machine-work is obvious to-day. One labourer took the place of several of his mates with whom he used to work a few years before. Obviously unemployment of the rest was born in its true colours, and its consequences were inherited; all these years till to-day.

Such is the very rough history of the advent of unemployment. But with it has come all sorts of other organisations such as the Trade Unions and Labour Exchange all over the world. These institutions try to protect labour in all its forms, in different degrees by different methods.

STATE LEGISLATION.

I am not unmindful of the digression I have made from the topic, inasmuch as I have travelled from India to the Continent, but the problem necessarily is of a comparative nature. The main charac-

(Continued on page 11)

Notes of the Day.

The Independence League.

The constitution of the newly started Indian Independence League has many interesting features. The object of the League is stated to be "the achievement of complete Independence for India and reconstruction of Indian society on a basis of social and economic equality." The non-insistence on the word "immediate" to qualify "achievement" is wisely calculated to include in the League those believers in the ultimate goal of Independence who, like Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, accept the Nehru Report as the next immediate step towards the goal. The limiting of the membership of the League to members of the Congress is also wisely calculated to make the League represent one party in the Congress, the latter continuing, as indeed it ought to, to include all parties who aim at Swaraj. A programme on the basis of social and economic equality is not yet drawn up, but if one is devised that is as workable in practice as it may be sound in theory, it may, earnestly worked out, bring appreciable relief to millions of victims social and economic inequality. A more interesting feature of the Constitution is that the members of the League are compelled to pay to the League a progressive tax on their income, evidently as an earnest of their faith in their Socialistic theories.

War on Communalism.

The most welcome feature of the League, however, is its determination to wage a war against communalism. The League most emphatically and unequivocally lays down: "No member of the League shall advance any claim on behalf of himself or group for political or economic rights based on membership of a religion, sect or caste. No member of an organisation which has, for its object, the attainment of political or economic rights based on membership of a religion, sect or caste can be a member or associate of the League." The League should go further and carry on an incessant propaganda to educate the masses to believe that their economic ties are far more real than communal ties in matters political. We trust the Independence League will whole-heartedly co-operate with the All-Parties' Conference, among other things, in banishing the nightmare of communalism.

Trade in Bombay.

The annual report issued by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, on the seaborne trade of the Presidency, excluding Sind, for the official year ending 31st March last, shows total imports valued at Rs. 1,14,23,79,387 for the year 1927-28 against imports valued at Rs. 11,185,85,878 during 1926-27 being an increase of Rs. 2,37,93,509. The average value of imports during the five years ending 1925-26 was Rs. 1,44,60,38,673 and Rs. 87,78,70,159 during five years ending 1913-14 before the War. The details for the year 1927-28 show an increase of imports in merchandise by Rs. 9,50,99, 876 and in currency by Rs. 8,60,153 while gold imports show a decrease of Rs. 3,74,80,178 and silver a decline of Rs. 3,46,86,336 compared with the preceding year. Exports for the year 1927-28 are valued at Rs. 60,58,74,173 against Rs. 72,09,52,467 for the year 1926-27 showing a total decrease of Rs. 2,50,78,294. The average value of exports during the five years ending 1925-26 was Rs. 1,08,29,87,602 and Rs. 683,827,433 during the five years ending 1913-14. Details of exports show a considerable fall of Rs. 4,97,92,472 in Indian produce while foreign merchandise re-exported shows an increase of Rs. 1,56,41,25p.

Ruinous Ratio.

The figures for 1927-28 indicate that after several years of depression, the import trade at least has turned the corner. Imports of merchandise rose in value from Rs. 76.88 to Rs. 86.39 crores or by nearly 12-1/2 per cent, particularly due to the cheapness of foreign goods owing to the adoption of the arbitrary ratio of 1s. 6d. This increase of imports of merchandise was at the expense of gold and silver which show a decrease of nearly Rs. 7-1/4 crores as compared with the year 1926-27 and Rs. 23 crores as compared with the year previous. Exports of raw cotton and cotton manufactures declined partly as a result of the artificial exchange and partly of low prices owing to a record American Cotton Crop. American crop included a great mass of low quality, which competed with Indian Cotton not only in foreign markets but also in Bombay where no less than 50,000 tons were imported during the year. This resulted in accumulation in Bombay of large stocks of raw cotton which were estimated at about a million and a quarter bales about four months ago. Bombay's Mill Industry, despite a small spurt at the beginning of the fiscal year, did not thrive.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

BY DR. WILHELM SCHELLBERG

(President of the Union of German Catholic Students).

The Catholic students' movement aims at the deepening of religious views by stressing the value of Christian teaching; to this end, it endeavours to get hold of the individual student and to train a staff of leaders able and willing to fill with the Christian spirit all with whom they come into contact. The movement has a firm foundation in the associations formed among the scholars of our secondary schools. These associations of youthful Catholics pursue purely Catholic goals, but likewise keep in view the special aims peculiar to the young peoples' movement as a whole. The majority of Catholic scholars belong to the association called "Neudeutschland." Besides this there is the "Quickborn," which comprizes both sexes and advocates the readjustment of social relations and abstinence from alcohol. Moreover, mention must be made of the "Marianischen Kongregationen," which are devoted to the cultivation of piety, studiousness; further, the "Grossdeutschen," who represent no special federation but who strive to introduce Catholic ideals in all associations; while the "Bonifacius Verein" has centers in 1200 different schools. For girls, there exist, apart from the "Quickborn," many clubs and groups attached to no special union.

STIMULUS BY THE NEW STATE.

The work commenced by the scholars' associations is continued at the universities by the numerous Catholic corporations. Consciously ignoring all social and political factors, the "Union of Catholic Students' Associations for the Cultivation of Catholic Views" seeks to influence those who have already left, and those who are about to leave, the university. This union comprizes at present about 200 associations with over 20,000 members. It has been in existence since 1913; but only after the war did it commence its exceptionally vigorous development, the reason being that it was the new State and the new constitution which first gave to the Catholics the full opportunity of sharing unrestrictedly in public life and in the administration of State affairs.

The regular and highly successful congresses of the Union endeavour to give expression in current phraseology to the great questions of the day. Special congresses are also held to discuss thoroughly the problems of religion and pedagogics, religion and medicine, religion and law, etc.

It is highly necessary that our students should be introduced to the fundamental notions of the German Constitution. This is the object of the Gorres-Ring, a federation of young Catholic students which aims at interesting German students in the affairs of the State by presenting them in the light of Catholicism. This federation has held a large number of training courses in all parts of the country.

COMPREHENSIVE AND DEEP-ROOTED.

Purely scientific in character is the "Gorres Society for the Cultivation of Science in Catholic Germany." It has set itself the task of promoting the scientific activity of German Catholics by starting and maintaining such scientific institutes as the "Roman Institute" with its affiliated archeological section, the Scientific Station at Jerusalem, etc., as well as by its own scientific enterprizes by periodicals for special scientific topics and other publications (e.g. State Lexicon, Concilium Tridentinum, the collected works of Joseph Gorres), and, lastly, by giving financial support generally. The various sections of the society—which holds a general meeting every year—deal with certain definite expert subjects.

The Catholic Students' Movement in Germany is comprehensive and deep-rooted. The movement originates in a definite center to which it continually returns, namely, the genuine Catholic interpretation of life and practical Catholic Christianity. And the many torch-bearers of the movement resort thither, again and again, to rekindle their torches and carry out into the world the light of truth.

"DON'T MAKE A FETISH OF BRITISH CONNECTION"

Pandit Motilalji Clears Doubts about A. I. C. C. Resolution

"CHRONICLE" INTERVIEW RECALLED

"No Use Suggesting Interpretations when You Know exactly what It Means"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

In a statement to the Associated Press to-day Pandit Motilal Nehru said: "I thought I had made the position quite clear in my speech at the All-India Congress Committee meeting but after Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's motion to reopen the question of Independence I feel further elucidation is necessary. I see no reason whatever for alarm in any quarter at the form of the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C.

As was stated in the course of the debate it was the resolution agreed to by the members of the Working Committee and its meeting on Noverber 3 I was one of them and I stand by the resolution as a whole.

MALAVIYAJI'S OBJECTION.

The words objected by Pandit Malaviya are "is of opinion that there can be no true freedom till the British connection is severed." This words merely explain what is meant by "complete independence." I never had any doubt in my mind as to what they were intended to convey. I was in Europe when the Madras Congress passed the resolution adopting independence as its goal and cabled my congratulations to the President the moment I came to know of it.

"CHRONICLE" INTERVIEW RECALLED.

Immediately on my return to India I explained myself in the course of an interview with the "Bombay Chronicle" as follows: "I am free to confess that the impressions I have formed in the course of wandering in Egypt and Europe have made me revise my opinion about the British connection. However desirable it may be to maintain the connection and I still cling to the hope that it will be desirable to do so I feel we have made a great deal too much of it. The truth is England cannot afford to set India free if she is to maintain her present supremacy in the world and it is idle to expect her to forego that supremacy in a fit of generosity. What matters to us is our independence and we must concentrate on it without troubling ourselves about the British or any other connection at this stage.

DON'T MAKE FETISH OF BRITISH CONNECTION.

It is really for those who wish to maintain connection with us to take steps in that direction. When they do so it will then be up to us to meet them halfway. I don't mean to close the door to negotiation. That door must of course always remain open but what I object to is making a fetish of the British connection, giving it the first and foremost place in our programme. 'Within the Empire if possible outside the Empire if necessary' is responsible for creating a false mentality which puts the Empire first and Swaraj after. The Madras Congress resolution declaring for complete independence will, I trust, remove that mentality and I therefore, welcome it whole-heartedly."

DOUBTS DISPELLED.

It will thus be seen that whatever interpretation might have been put on the Madras resolution by various people I for one have always understood it in the sense which has now been made clear by the A.I.C.C. I had, therefore, no reason to take exception in the Working Committee to the words objected to by Pandit Malaviyaji. It is no use suggesting possible interpretations when you know exactly what really is meant. It is impossible to carry on political work without a thorough understanding of the real mind of those you have to work with and also of those you have to work against. I am, therefore, glad that any doubts that have hitherto existed on the true meaning of the goal of independence as adopted by the Congress have now been completely dispelled.

CONGRESS AND ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

The next question is: Does this in any way affect organisations other than the Congress who are now taking part in the All-Parties' Conference? The answer is to be found in the second and third clauses of the resolution. The effect of these clauses is (a) Unqualified acceptance of the recommendations of the All-Parties' Conference agreed to by the Lucknow Conference for settlement of communal differences and (b) general approval of the proposed constitution as a great step towards political advance. Here again we have complete clarification of the real position. The net result is that the Congress continues its support of the All-Parties' Conference to the extent that the latter is prepared to go and reserves to itself the right to go further ahead. Organisations other than the Congress have no concern with this reservation so long as they receive the support they need which I take it has been assured to them. This is made amply clear by the fact that in spite of the resolution in question the Congress continues to take an active interest in the proceedings of the All-Parties' Committee and the Convention which will be called by it.

The Working Committee of the Congress has since made important suggestions to the All-Parties' Committee as regards the constitution of the Convention and these suggestions have been adopted. This is the tacit understanding arrived at in the course of speeches made at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. Neither party will come in the way of the other in carrying on its propaganda. If the position is not as I have stated I repeat the offer I made at the A.I.C.C. meeting to resign the presidency of the Calcutta session of the Congress and in order to give full and free opportunity for reconsideration of the question I invite all Congress Provincial Committees and the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Congress to review the situation in the light of the above remarks and let me know their decision as early as possible.

PREPARED TO RESIGN PRESIDENTSHIP.

If the majority of these Committees do not agree in the view I have taken I shall forthwith tender my resignation. As I said at the meeting of A.I.C.C. it is a point of honour with me to stand by the All-Parties' Conference whatever the extent they may be prepared to go until they have taken the last step represented by the Madras Congress.

My own personal views are well-known and do not in my opinion conflict with my duty as Congress President but in this matter I must be guided by the opinion of those who have chosen me for that honour. I am sending a copy of this statement to all Provincial Congress Committees and the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Congress. I repeat my request to be favoured with early replies which will be duly published in the press with the final decision I take in this matter.—A.P.

S. G. RAILWAY SABOTAGE CASE

WORKER FOUND NOT GUILTY

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury, Mr. Justice Devodass acquitted at the High Court criminal session to-day Manikdoss, the Negapatam railway worker, who was charged with placing rails on the railway line and obstructing a passenger train near Chetpet during the South India Railway strike.—A. P.

Mr. Sadashivarao Altekar, president, Mr. Sadashivarao Altekar, president, Satara District Congress Committee, has undertaken a fresh tour in the District to explain the Report of the Nehru Committee and get support of the people.

PARLIAMENT OPENS

THE KING'S SPEECH

HIS MAJESTY SATISFIED AT PROGRESS MADE TO OUTLAW WAR

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The King to-day opened Parliament with the usual ceremonial. There was not a very large attendance of members of the House of Commons. Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala remained seated in the House of Commons until the other members of the House had returned from the House of Lords.

KING'S SPEECH.

The King's speech at the opening of Parliament expresses great satisfaction at the signature of the Treaty of Renunciation of War in Paris on August 27 and says that in pursuance of their fixed policy the Government have continued to accord their full support to the League of Nations co-operating in all its current activities. They have particularly sought fully to discharge their obligations under Article Eight of the Covenant by reducing armed forces to the lowest point consistent with national safety and by assisting the League to formulate plans for a general reduction of armaments.

An agreement has been reached with the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Japan for opening of negotiations with a view to settling definitely the problems of Reparations. It has also been recognised that negotiations should be held with regard to the German Government's request for the evacuation of Rhineland.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JAPANESE EMPEROR.

Referring to the Coronation of the Emperor of Japan, His Majesty takes opportunity of wishing His Imperial Majesty long and glorious reign and says the historic Anglo-Japanese friendship has always been a potent factor for the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The speech welcomes the efforts of China to establish a Central Government and cope with the forces of disorder and says: "I regard the progress of these endeavours as of the highest importance not only for the safety and prosperity of my subjects resident in China but for the peace of the world."

The speech continues that the estimates for the Services for the coming year are being prepared with a strict attention to continuing the need for economy in public expenditure. In anticipation of general scheme for relieving agriculture and productive industry from the burden of rates the House of Commons will be asked to make a provision enabling the railway companies to lower the charges on important traffic concerning agriculture, coal and iron and steel industries.

MINING CRISIS.

The situation in the mining areas continues to engage the earnest attention of the Ministers who are taking energetic steps to promote the success of the scheme of industrial transference and migration. The abnormal expenditure from the Unemployment Fund entailed by the displacement of labour from the mines will necessitate an increase in borrowing powers and a bill on the subject will be submitted to the House of Commons.

Measures will be presented to the House of Commons to carry out a scheme for reform of rating system reorganisation of the local Government and readjustment of financial relations between the State and local authorities.

His Majesty trusts that relief from the burden of rates under the scheme will benefit agriculture and lead to greater employment in industry generally and particularly in basic trades, the condition of which still causes concern.

The speech emphasises the importance of proposed changes in local Government and the relations between the Exchequer and local authorities which Ministers anticipate will promote efficiency and economy in local Government and enable better provision to be made for the health of people and direct assistance particularly in those areas needs of which are most pressing.

The speech foreshadows Bills extending the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme for further period, authorising the appointment of two additional members of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council and one additional Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and assisting agriculturists in Scotland to obtain credits.—Reuter.

U. S. GOES ELECTION MAD

NEW YORK "EN FETE"

HEAVY BETTING ON RIVAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

LONDON, Nov. 6.

New York.—The election festivities in New York to-night will be on scale unknown since Prohibition was introduced. All the night clubs have been booked to their full capacity at fifteen dollars a cover and the leading hotels are similarly fully booked.

Betting on the Wall Street is five to one on Mr. Hoover. Most spectacular wager has been made by a well-known motor-car manufacturer William Durant who has made a bet of million dollars on Mr. Hoover against two hundred thousand dollars put up by a group of prominent Democrats including Raskob, another motor magnate. Bets of hundred thousand dollars are quite common.—Reuter's Special.

HOOVER'S LAST WORD TO WOMEN

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Just before Mr. Al Smith's final appeal was broadcast, Mr. Hoover's last word "addressed particularly to women" was similarly wirelessed across the Continent from the opposite coast.

Speaking in his home town of Paloalto Mr. Hoover declared that women's participation in the elections had produced "keener realisation of the importance of public questions and contributed to higher national ideals. Women to-day are alive more seriously to effect of the election upon the home." He alluded to the momentous nature of the election when the nation is entering upon a "new era of economic and moral action."

Mr. Smith's appeal followed immediately. It was delivered in characteristically cheery and intimate manner and included an outline of his four terms in the Governorship of New York.—Reuter's Special.

SMITH'S APPEAL TO FARMERS

LONDON, Nov. 6.

New York.—Broadcasting stations from coast to coast transmitted Mr. Al Smith's final appeal, addressed to farmers, who form one-third of the total voters. Mr. Smith declared that, while both parties were agreed on the subject of development of inland waterways and tariff on imported crops, they absolutely differed regarding the principle of the so-called McNary Haugan Bill for the protection of the farmers which Mr. Coolidge vetoed and Mr. Hoover opposed "though they had nothing to offer in its place." Mr. Smith favoured "effective control of sale of exportable surpluses with the cost of it imposed upon the commodities benefited."—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA'S INTERVIEWS

SAYS THEY ARE INACCURATE

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi states that the interviews with him which recently appeared in the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" are inaccurate in many respects. He says that he proposes to deal with the matter in "Young India."—A P.

MUSLIM WOMEN FOR INDEPENDENCE

OBJECTION TO SHAUKAT ALI'S SPEECH

CAWNPORE, Nov. 6.

After the commencement of yesterday morning's sitting of the United Provinces All Parties' Muslim Conference when the resolution welcoming the All-India all Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi was being discussed Mr. Murtza Hussain Abdi wanted to make a statement to the effect that the all Parties U. P. Muslim Conference could not claim to be a body representative of all shades of Muslim opinion and that it could not have the right to speak in the name of all Mussalmans in the province. He further took objection to the presidential address and wanted the conference to know that Muslim opinion in the U. P. was preponderately for joint electorates and the Nehru Report. As the speaker began to read his statement he was shouted down and eventually he left the hall.

In the Subjects Committee last evening Maulana Azad Subhani proposed that the Conference should declare itself in favour of complete independence. Khan Bahadur Masoodul Hassan M. L. C. of Muradabad and others objected to such a declaration which in their opinion would be opposed to the best interests of Mussalmans. Upon this a number of women in the purdah gallery sent a written statement to the president saying that if the men had not the courage to stand for complete independence the women would come out of Purdah and take their place in the struggle. Much enthusiasm ensued and opposition vanished. When the conference resumed some of those who had attended before were absent. Moulana Azad Subhani moved the following resolution.—

"In the opinion of the All Parties U. P. Muslim Conference the Mussalmans of India stand for the goal of complete Independence which shall necessarily take the form of a Federal Republic."

Haji Moosa Khan Aligarh seconded the resolution which was supported by two other speakers and also by Mrs. Hasrat Mohani. The resolution being put to the vote was passed with one dissentient.—A.

SIMON SHOW AT LAHORE

Zamindars' Representative Blows Hot and Cold

SIKH SPOKESMAN REGRETS GOVT. WENT BACK ON WAR PLEDGES

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

A deputation of the Punjab Zemindars appeared before the Simon Conference this morning when the Conference met in an open session. The deputation was led by Major Van Renan, Secretary of the Punjab Zemindars' Association, and included amongst its members Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sirdar Gajjansingh, Choudhri Multan Ahmed, Sirdar Habibullah Khan and Main Beli Ram.

To Sir J. Simon, Major Van Renan explained that the Association was a Federation of the Associations of Zemindars. There were District Zemindar Associations, composed of Zemindar members of District Boards and the Central Association was the Federal body. It represented Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, and was a non-communal body.

The Zemindars suffered grievously from the usury of money-lenders, and they were assisted by British law.

Sir J. Simon: British law? Is it not an act of the local Legislature to which you are referring?

A.: Yes.

Proceeding, witness said that the usury of money-lenders was assisted by the judiciary which was composed of a class in sympathy with money-lenders.

Sir J. Simon: I cannot allow any statement impugning the judiciary to be made to this Conference. Judges only administer law. They are in no way responsible for good or bad law.

Witness: But, Sir, even in administering law they distort them.

SIR JOHN PULLS UP MAJOR.

Sir J. Simon: No, Major. You must submit to my ruling that I will not allow any such statement to be made to this Conference.

Sir J. Simon next invited the attention of Major Van Renan to a statement in the memorandum of the deputation that they demanded provincial autonomy, abolition of nominated seats in the Legislature, unicameral system in the province and effective representation both in the Legislature and Services to the Zemindar class as representing the agricultural population and interests.

Sir J. Simon: If you abolish all nominations how will you provide for depressed class representation?

A.: We will give them representation by election through separate electorates.

NO FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

To Major Cadagan, witness said that Zemindars did not favour the women franchise because they were opposed to it as deflecting women from their domestic interests, and also because it would help urban interests more than rural interests.

Continuing, witness said that as the rural population constituted 89 per cent. in the Punjab, they should get 89 per cent. representation instead of 80 per cent. which they now got. The urban interests should get only 11 per cent., or whatever their population strength was.

To further questions, witness said that Zemindars got only 6 to 8 per cent. on land.

Sir J. Simon: I wish I got that.

To Choudhry Choturam, witness said he favoured the principle of joint responsibility on the part of Ministers.

To Raja Narendranath, witness said that one of the objects of the Zemindars' Association was to support the Land Alienation Act. The Association, therefore, did not include members of non-agricultural tribes barring, possibly, a few members.

Raja Narendranath: "Is it not a fact that the majority of members of the deputation whose principal income is not derived from agriculture?"

Witness said that they had to supplement the agricultural income.

To Sir J. Simon, Raja Narendranath expained that his object was not to ask personal questions, but to elicit that for purposes of the Land Alienation Act the test applied to a person as to whether he was a member of an agricultural tribe or not was not whether that person owned lands cultivated, or subsisted on land, but whether he was by birth a member of certain notified castes.

Sir J. Simon: This point has been brought out.

Raja Narendranath: In view of the state of your class is not a patriarchal or bureaucratic form of Government more suited than the democratic form of Government.

Witness: Officials are so anxious to be too impartial that they are not able to protect the interests of the agricultural population, as, for example, against the money-lenders. (Laughter.)

Raja Narendranath: This is the first time that officials are indicated for too much impartiality.

Raja Narendranath: In case the official bloc is done away with, and rural class have already 50 out of 71 elected seats, will it not result in the preponderance of one community over another?

Witness: I expect people to be so sensible that I apprehend no difficulty. (Laughter.)

Raja Narendranath: You claim your Association is non-communal, and at the same time think of a coalition of the minority communities against the majority. Is it not a communal view?

Witness explained that he was only explaining his personal view, and he surmised that Sikhs and Hindu members of the Association would agree with that view. The Association had not considered that aspect.

Raja Narendranath: Is there not communal feeling in the Punjab Council and party divisions in the Council on communal lines?

Witness (amidst laughter): Your party is responsible for it.

Raja Narendranath: The fact is that there is communal feeling in the Punjab Council.

Sir J. Simon: We can take it as an agreed fact that there is communal feeling in the country. It has been again and again mentioned that we can take it as an agreed fact.

Raja Narendranath: In case agricultural classes are recruited to Services as to constitute 89 per cent., will it not be making so many people sever their agricultural interests?

A.: Only temporarily.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang: Are you a member of an agricultural tribe?

A.: Not one of the scheduled tribes. But I am an agriculturist.

Dr. Narang: You have overcome the Land Alienation Act. Will you extend the same privilege to those Indians who have become agriculturists?

A.: That will defeat the object of the Land Alienation Act.

Dr. Narang: You will refuse to Indians and Punjabees what you think Englishmen should enjoy?

A.: No.

MAJOR BLOWS HOT AND COLD.

Dr. Narang: You claim to be a non-communal association, but you still want representation separately for Hindu Zemindars, Muslim Zemindars, etc., separately?

A.: Yes.

Dr. Gour: If Zemindars are an illiterate class who fall into the clutches of money-lenders, do you think that they are equipped to manage other people's affairs in Councils, when they cannot manage their own affairs?

A.: It is not all Zemindars that are illiterate or are in clutches of money-lenders.

Dr. Gour: But you want protection for all Zemindars against money-lenders?

A.: Yes.

To a further question, witness said in a bad season Zemindars fall into the clutches of money-lenders. I would also fall into their hands if I was faced with a series of bad seasons.

Sir J. Simon here intervened and said that it was the view of the witness that because agriculture forms 80 per cent. of population and Zemindars would represent agricultural interests better they should have the effective representation.

CHAMPION OF STANDARDIZED BRAINS.

Witness said that he would give vote to all who had a stake in the country and who contributed to the revenues of the State. Witness also said that he did not want the best brains necessarily to be elected. He wanted proper representation even if it meant the return of those with average brains only.

This concluded the evidence of the Punjab Zemindars.

SIKH DEPUTATION.

Next to the Zemindars' deputation led by Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, ex-Executive Councillor to the Punjab Government, gave evidence on behalf of the Chief Khalsa Dewan. He claimed a fair and equitable treatment for Sikhs who said would never submit to any subordinate position in the constitution of the country.

The Sikhs have been a separate community from the time of the Gurus. Their interest was not identical with that of any other community.

SIKH POINT OF VIEW.

On the Conference re-assembling after lunch Sir Sundersingh Majithia continued to expound Sikh point of view.

To Sir J. Simon witness explained Sikhs wanted effective representation because it enabled pressure to be brought on administration to secure representation in the Services. In pre-Reform era persons had less opportunities to exercise influence on administration and it did not matter so much as whether community was adequately represented or not. But with increased opportunities of exercising political influence it became very important for community to be adequately represented.

The Sikhs could not also help reminding themselves of their position as

(Continued on page 8)

TALL TALK AND NO ACTION

Insincerity about Independence Resolution

DR. BESANT AND A. I. C. C.

"I keenly desire to see India Free and I will devote myself to Practical Work

DELHI, Nov. 5.

"I do not propose to leave the Congress—in fact, I cannot, being an ex-President—nor shall I oppose its activities. But I think I can serve India better in the united body called the All-Parties' Conference, and I trust that that will make itself permanent until its end is attained." Thus, in a statement to the Associated Press Dr. Besant sums up her policy in the light of the recent decisions of the All-India Congress Committee.

"TALK OF INDEPENDENCE."

She says, "I have not had much experience of the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee, but the impression that I received from the last meeting was an exceedingly painful one. There was a feeling of insincerity about the whole affair. If the resolution was seriously meant, it should have been followed by another which should have been the result of long consideration, either appointing a small committee of its best men to determine the plan of action for putting an end to the British connection or taking some other practical steps or, the resolution would be a farce.

MUCH TALK AND NO ACTION.

There was much talk of independence and the duty of every one to take part in propaganda to spread the idea, so that the Calcutta Congress might not weaken the declaration made at Madras. Lawyers go on practising in the King's Courts. And we are told that the oath of allegiance is taken with a mental reservation. That may be, but the breaking of an oath is none the less a perjury. I am not in the least concerned with individual judgments as to keeping the oath, but the result of making a statement which is disregarded in life is to give an air of unreality to the resolutions passed. They exist on paper but they are denied in life.

"It may be that being an Irish woman, and having been in the movement for Irish freedom from my first entry into political life, I take these matters too seriously, but without seriousness, there are pleasanter avocations in life than politics when living in a subject nation. I consider, as I have often said, that India has a perfect right to Independence if she chooses to take it. But evidently she does not care about it. It is not the English power or the British connection which keeps India a subject nation. It is her own apathy.

DESIRE TO SEE INDIA FREE.

"I intensely desire to see India free. For the cause of her freedom, I have sacrificed everything that people value. I do not regard that as any merit. It is unpalatable to me to hear the subject of a nation's life or death being discussed in a jovial atmosphere such as that which pervaded the All-India Congress Committee meeting. Happily for me, practical ways of obtaining India's freedom are open. They are found in the Nehru Report. I, therefore, propose, as I have been doing for some time, not to interfere with Congress and its supposed politics, but to devote myself to the practical work begun by the All-Parties' Conference. I consider that that Conference should form itself into a permanent body, as it includes the most serious politicians in India. If I am asked by what authority I can take up that position, my answer is: by the same authority which founded the Congress, a voluntary association of serious-minded politicians to bring about a certain result."—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI ON WAR PATH

HIS CHALLENGE TO HINDUS

"MUSLIMS WON'T BROOK ANY INSULTS"

CAWNPORE, Nov. 5.

In the course of his presidential address to the U. P. All-Parties' Muslim Conference, delivered last night, Maulana Shaukat Ali said he was a humble servant of Islam and his motherland. He stood for a heart to heart real understanding between Muslims and Hindus and he had not changed his ideals. Circumstances had, however, forced him to say what he was going to say. He was proud of the sacrifice and suffering that Muslims underwent in 1920 and 1921 which emancipated the Congress from a crawling position and placed it on a glorious and successful career. Muslims contributed about sixty lakhs towards national and Khilafat funds and went to jail in untold numbers. Many national papers such as Pandit Motilal Nehru's "Independent" were subsidised out of these funds and Mahatma Gandhi toured the country with the help of these funds. Everything then was thought to be a glorious. The time had, however, changed and blind passions of communal hatred had caused bloodshed and ruin throughout the country. Several organised and prearranged attacks had been made on Muslims who had suffered all such attacks patiently as their leaders had asked them to bear with the Hindus as brothers.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIMS.

"We could wipe out the community by annihilating the Hindus when we were rulers of India and wielded absolute power," said the Maulana, "but Islam never wanted us to crush down the weak. But inspite of all this Hindus with their leaders of to-day are deadly opposed to Muslims and their just interests. The Hindus were well-organised thanks to the Mahasabha and the Maulana failed to find any thoughtful Hindu who could check its aggressive and hostile activities much less did he find parallel Muslim organisations which could balance these activities. He asked Pandit Motilal Nehru at the time of the Calcutta riots to control unruly Hindus but he could not spare time on account of the elections.

"BRAVE MUSLIMS."

He desired the Hindus to understand that the Muslims could not be subdued under any circumstances. They were brave and unyielding by nature. He gave the instance of the Assembly resolution regarding the granting of reforms to the Northwest Frontier Provinces to show that Pandit Motilal Nehru and his Swaraj Party were not unbiassed.

PANDIT MOTILAL BLAMED.

Pandit Motilal Nehru had made persistent efforts both at Delhi and the Bombay All-Parties Conference to undo the Madras Congress achievements. He was aggrieved at present to observe that no Hindu was available who could say that the Madras Congress was right and the Nehru report wrong. The Hindus had been habituated to slavery and they would remain slaves for a long time. But the Mussalmans were freedom loving people and they could not submit to either Hindu or British rule. He wanted unity but he could brook no insult to Mussalmans. He desired Hindus to declare in clear terms whether they wanted peace or civil war. If they wanted war the Muslims were prepared to take up the challenge at any time.

Even though the Hindu Mahasabha might organise the Hindus and prepare them by the organisation of Mahabir Dals and Akharas for year, he felt sure that the Muslims would always be victorious, born fighters as they were.

He was against the Nehru Report, because it had been prepared with a view to remove the Hindu Mahasabha's grievances, and bring the moderates into the National movement. He could not congratulate Pandit Motilal Nehru on it because he was responsible for reopening the decisions of the Madras Congress not only on constitutional points but also on communal adjustments. Mr. Shoaib Quereshi had been duped into appending his signature to the report, with which he dissented. He was influenced by undue tactics to withdraw his dissent, and before he could set the wrong right, the report was published. In conclusion, the Maulana asked the Mussalmans to organise themselves over a period of ten years at least with untiring energy, and incessantly labour to make their position unshakable whatever force they might encounted. This was the motor making sustained efforts, and there would be danger to Islam in their neglecting to do so.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

DEFICIT OF OVER 20 LAKHS FOR 1929-30

RISE IN GENERAL AND WATER TAXES

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Commissioner to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in his note on the Budget Estimates for 1929-30 says: (the Budget figures are in thousands):—

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1929-30.

In presenting the Budget Estimates for the next year I regret that it should have become absolutely necessary to propose increase in General Tax and Water Tax on value in order that the revenue to be raised may approximate to the expenditure to be incurred in that year. In order to realise the situation that is before us it is necessary to take a brief review of development since 1922-23 in which year the present rates of taxes, viz., 11 1/2 per cent. for General Tax including Fire Tax and 3 3/4 per cent. for Water Tax on value were levied for the first time. The comparative position as regard income and expenditure in 1922-23 and 1928-29 is as follows:—

	Income	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23	2,67,53	2,61,61
1928-29, (Revised Estimates)	3,16,10	3,28,75
Difference	48,57	67,14

It will be seen that while the total income has increased by Rs. 48,57, the total expenditure has increased by Rs. 67,14. The expenditure has thus outgrown the income by Rs. 18,57. This figure does not take into account an amount of about Rs. 15,80, which represents the Interest and Sinking Fund charges raised on loans raised for Development Schemes. The Interest on these loans was hitherto met out of the Land and Buildings Fund but will have to be met from the next year from Revenue as the Land and Buildings Fund is nearly exhausted. As against this increase in expenditure there will be a set-off of about Rs. 3 on account of rent receipts from properties in Development Schemes which will be credited to revenue instead of to the Development Fund, so that the net increase in expenditure on this account commencing from the next year may be put at about Rs. 12,30.

RISE IN COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The estimated expenditure for 1928-30 is Rs. 3,43,19 and the estimated revenue at the present rates of taxation is Rs. 3,22,85, thus leaving a deficit Rs. 20,34. The expenditure on Primary Education shows an increase of Rs. 4,14 and though it may be possible to cut down this to some extent by reducing the Schools Committee's Budget—and clearly some reduction can be made in it—yet the deficit on account of expenditure other than that on Primary Education is about Rs. 16,20 and is not a temporary deficit. Most reluctantly therefore I see no alternative but to increase the General Tax. The net cost of Parimary Education to the Corporation has risen by 16,00 per annum during the past 10 years and it will be proper to take action under the Primary Education Act of 1920 to increase the General Tax by 1 per cent. to meet the deficit. The taxes proposed for 1929-30 are therefore as follows:

Nature of Tax	Present rate per cent	Proposed rate per cent
General Tax including Fire Tax	11 1/2	12 1/2
Water Tax on value	3 3/4	4 1/4
Halalkhore Tax on value	3	3

The modification in rates for water by measurement proposed for 1929-30 are as under and will affect such revenue only for the second half of the year:—

Payable by	Present rate As.	Proposed rate As.
Development Department	5	5 1/2
Properties beyond 500 ft. from the main		
General and Domestic		
Gymkhanas, Lawns and Playgrounds		
Municipal Properties		
Ghatkopar Salt Department Establishment and Salt Pans	8	10
Government Properties	8	10
G. I. P. Railway	14	10
B. B. & C. I. Railway		
Port Trust		
Hotels		
Flour Mills		
Other Factories		
Stables		

POINCARE GOVT. RESIGNS

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

SEQUEL TO RADICAL CONGRESS DEMAND

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Paris.—The Cabinet has resigntd.—Reuter.

An earlier Reuter message stated that the position of the Poincare Government is not so endangered as may appear from the proceedings of the Radical Socialist Congress at Angers, which has theoretically ordered its members in Cabinet to dictate terms to M. Poincare on urgent problems ahead, such as the budget, the reparations the Rhineland and debts, and require firm handling by the nationally representative Government. There is no propect of the Radicals furnishing an alternative to M. Poincare and the majority of the Angers fire eaters will probably hesitate before plunging the country into political maelstorm which will follow M. Poincare's downfall.

(The resignation of the cabinet is the sequel to the adoption by the French Radical Congress at Angers of the resolution favouring "the minimum programme" including limitation of expenditure and establishment of a definite reparations system adopted by the Congress. This is against the policy of the National Union on which the Government was based.)

Miscellaneous Properties
Ghatkopar Railway Station
Bandra Station and Bandra
Marshailing Yard 14 12

The reduction in the rate from annas 14 to annas 12 is desirable in order to approach nearer to the ideal of equality of rates for all purposes. The increases proposed in the rates to the Development Department and Government can only legally be effected if the other increases proposd are also approved.

EXPENDITURE.

On account of the difficult situation which has to be met from the next year the estimates of expenditure for 1929-30 have been cut down more ruthlessly than would be legitimate in any other circumstances.

Out of the total increase amounting to Rs. 15,94 Rs. 15,28 are in respect of items which are either obligatory or due to the policy already adopted by the Corporation such as Debt Charges, Compulsory Primary Education, Contribution to Provident Fund and Contribution to Bai Jerbai Wadia's Children's Hospital which account for increases of Rs. 10,19, Rs. 4,14, Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 respectively. There is also an increase of Rs. 55 on account of Pensions, Gratuities, etc. under General Supervision but it is not apparent in the details given above as there is a net decrease under that head.

The Income for the next year including the contribution of Rs. 1,86, from Capital Funds to Revenue on account of Loan Works staff is estimated at Rs. 3,38,51 as against Rs. 3,27,43 for the current year. The real revenue for 1929-30 may therefore be put at Rs. 3,36,65 as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 3,24,58 for the current year and there is thus an increase income of Rs. 12,07. The increases in the General Tax and Water Tax are responsible for an increased revenue of Rs. 10,19 and Rs. 4,58 respectively and the changes in the rates for water by measurement show a net decrease of Rs. 4,59.

SIMON SHOW AT LAHORE

(Continued from page 7.)

rulers before the advent of the British.

SIR JOHN IN A PUZZLE.

Sir J. Simon: "I am not surprised there is communal feeling. I am saying this more for the Conference than as a question. We had yesterday the Hindu Deputation which declared in emphatic terms that unless there was complete abolition of communal principle they did not want any constitutional advance. In the afternoon we had Sir Muhammad Shafi who insisted and made emphatic demand that joint electorates should not be substituted for separate electorate. We now have the Sikh view that unless circumscribed conditions now attaching their representation are removed they do not want advance. May I know what is meant by that statement? I say in greatest humility that every community must do its utmost to cultivate a spirit of self-dependence."

"SIKHS LEFT IN LURCH."

To Lord Burnham Sirdar Majithia explained that owing to the late arrival of the Sikh Deputation in England when the Joint Select Committee was in session the Sikhs got only a limited representation. He hoped that the Sikhs would send a deputation to England when the Joint Committee again sits to consider the changes to the Government of India Act. Sirdar Majithia added that Muslims got the benefit and the Sikhs were left behind.

"Do you think communal electorate was able to protect Sikh interest properly?"

"It was not protested. The Gurdwara Bill was brought against a strong opposition of Sikhs and forced upon us."

SIKHS PREPARED TO SACRIFICE FOR NATIONALISM.

"Do you not think communal representation should be abolished?"

"We do not want communal representation should be removed simply for a show. But if it is removed from all India in any shape or form from legislatures, local bodies and Services the Sikhs were prepared to sacrifice for nationalism. If it is to be removed from the Punjab alone the Sikhs will put the strongest opposition."

Sir J. Simon: May I understand that if the principle of communal electorate was entirely removed from British India the Sikhs would have no objection?—"Yes."

WAR PLEDGES NOT KEPT.

Coming to services in the Great War he said the Sikhs sent one man in every four of those who went to war. The Sikhs were promised in the Montford scheme at least the same representation as given to Muslim minorities but in actual practice it was whittled down.

NO LOWERING OF FRANCHISE.

Replying to Sir Zulfikhar Ali Sir Sunder Singh Majithia said he was not in favour of lowering of the franchise which is extended would in his opinion add to difficulties. Sir S. Majithia supported the system of proportional representation with single transferable vote for local bodies. He wanted all subjects should be transferred in the provinces. For appointment to the services he suggested the creation of Public Services Commission making appointment on minimum qualifications.

Dr. Narang: Is there anybody in your Deputation from the Central Sikh League? Do they support your views?

"The Central Sikh League has sent no representatoin. One who is here is also a member of the Khalsa Dewan, whatever it be. They support the views of the Dewan."

SEPARATE ELECTORATES AND COMMUNAL CANKER.

To Dr. Narang Sir S. Majithia admitted that communal representation has tended to make communal tension worse.

To Dr. Gour Sir Majithia admitted communal tension was accentuated by separate electorate after the Reforms since 1919. Everywhere, he said, each community was trying to do best for itself without in least caring for wider question of national interests.

Sir Zulfikar: Do you think riots were a sequel to the introduction of communal representation?

Sir J. Simon enquired whether he was referring to riots of kind that has taken place after the Reforms that is after 1919.

HOW TO SAVE JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR.

Subash Bose Condemns Mr. Homi's Propaganda.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

"Jamshedpur labour has to be saved and in order to save labour the Indian Steel Industry has to be saved from bankruptcy" says Sjt. Subashchandra Bose in a statement issued to the press.

In the course of a lengthy statement Mr. Bose narrates how he came into the struggle and how at every step he had been anxious to take Mr. Homi along with him in his negotiations. Finally he condemns Mr. Homi's attempts to wreck the settlement arrived at, and points out how Mr. Homi has been acting quite against the interests of Labour.

Referring to Mr. Homi's dissolution of the Labour Association, Mr. Bose observes "It goes without saying that Mr. Homi had no power to dissolve by a word of his mouth the Association started in 1920 that was recognised by the Tata Iron and Steel Company and also by the All-India Trade Union Congress. But outsiders may not understand why he dissolved his own association without consulting the members of the Executive Committee. That Executive Committee had voted for the settlement against Mr. Homi's wishes. The Committee had a Secretary and Treasurer both of whom had voted for the settlement and has thereby incurred the displeasure of the President, Mr. Homi.

The Treasurer moreover, had not received a piee of the money that had gone into Mr. Homi's hands and in the public meetings Mr. Homi was being asked questions about the accounts.

For the last six weeks Mr. Homi has been trying to collect funds rom the poor workers. He has been bragging if he could collect Rs. 40,000 and enlist 30,000 members for his Labour Federation, he would remove all their grievances within 24 hours. He has been carrying on a violent propaganda against me personally and about his tactics the less said the better. His colleagues have been trying to play one community against the other. Whatever the Labour Association of the Management does is misinterpreted. But these tactics are now recoiling on his head and to-day he had lost the entire sympathy of the intelligent section of Labour. It is painful to find how the unerowned king of Jamshedpur through his own fault has forfeited public sympathy and confidence. The more he is losing ground the more desperate he is becoming. He is now falling back upon the illiterate and unimproved section of the labour. The members of his federation are on the one hand feeding them with false hopes and on the other are carrying on an intensive propaganda against the Labour Association and all those who are connected with it.

Mr. Homi's object as far as I can gather is to stir up the workers to go on strike again. This will no doubt hurt the company and everyone knows that if the company lands itself in losses once again it may ultimately pass out of Indian hands. But the point is whether labour should be used as an instrument for hurting the company.

EPITOME OF INDIA.

Jamshedpur as an industrial centre has a special importance because it is an epitome of India and people from all the provinces congregate there. It should be the object of every well-wisher of labour to build up an ideal labour organisation there. The company are helping labour not only by recognising their association but also by collecting monthly subscriptions on pay day on behalf of the Labour Association. The workers undoubtedly have got standing genuine grievances—but we can hope to remove them only by having a strong united Labour Association. By dividing Labour Mr. Homi is serving neither labour nor caital. It will be an evil day for India if the whims and manoeuvres of one individual are allowed to undermine a public cause. Jamshedpur labour has to be saved and in order to save labour the Indian Steel Industry there has to be saved from bankruptcy. It is high time that the attention of the leaders of all provinces was drawn to the affairs at Jamshedpur".—Free Press.

FRONTIER TO BOYCOTT SIMON TEAM

MAMMOTH PUBLIC MEETING AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Nov. 6.

A monster meeting of the Peshawar public, attended by all communities, was held at the Islamia Club on the 4th instant in order to express their opposition to the Simon Commission. Sahibzada Fazalsamdani, Secretary, Frontier Jamiatulalamn, presided. Abrurrab Khan Nishtar, Vakil, proposed the resolution indicating the feeling of the public against the Commission and their determination to boycott it. He delivered a lengthy speech in support of the boycott resolution and declared that the appointment of the Commission was an insult to India. He said that besides the Non-co-operators a very large and influential section of the co-operators were for the boycott of the Commission.

The resolution was passed unanimously after various other speakers had spoken in favour of it.

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SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

QUALIFIED SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT URGED

(From a Correspondent.)

The seventh session of the Sind Khilafat Provincial Conference which met at Sukkur on the 27th, 28th, and 29th, ulto. under the presidency of Maulana Hussein Ahmed Sahib was a grand success in every respect. It was attended by about 2,000 delegates and visitors coming from various parts of the province and prominent leaders of all India fame.

The conference held five sittings during the three days of its session. The subjects committee met for four times, each time sittin for several hours. The Nehru Report and the decisions of the Lucknow All-Parties Conference were the main topics in the subjects committee. In all 14 resolutions were passed and the major portion of the time was spent on the resolution about the Nehru Report.

LUCKNOW DECISIONS.

Maulana Habibur Rehman of Ludhiana moved the following proposition:—

"That this conference while declaring complete independence to be the goal of India, and while reserving to itself the right of adopting every possible measure for its attainment, accepts in principle the Lucknow decision of the All-Parties Conference and with a view to achieve unity in place of dissensions and differences at this critical juncture of India's salvation and freedom, appeals to the Central Khilafat Committee to place before the proposed national convention at Calcutta all such amendments and modifications concerning the details of the Lucknow decision as may be deemed necessary from the point of Muslim interest and rights (care to be taken that full consideration is given to the amendments so proposed).

Shaikh Abdul Majid submitted a lengthy amendment which was finally accepted by the mover with necessary modifications.

Seth Haji Haroon, M.L.A., placed altogether a diffrent amendment in opposition to the original proposition requiring that keeping in view the conditions prevalent at present in the country this conference cannot accept the Nehru Report or the resolutions of the Lucknow Conference, until and unless the Central Khilafat Committee with the united consultation of the Indian Muslims frames definite modifications to the Nehru Report relating to the Muslim interests and secures their acceptance from the forthcoming national convention.

After a prolonged discussion which lasted for more than three days, the above amendment of Haji Haroon,, M.L.A., was finally withdrawn in favour of the one proposed by Shaikh Abdul Majid. Shaikh Abdul Majid's amendment as finally accepted by the subjects committee and subsequently passed unanimously by the conference as the main resolution runs as under:

"This conference expresses its belief in complete independence and while considering dominion status to be its minimum demand resolves that the Nehru Report will be acceptable to it with the incorporation therein of the following amendments. It further thinks it necessary that a joint meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee the Jamiat-Ulma-e-Hind and the All-India Muslim League should be convened as early as possible with the object of placing before the proposed national convention, the united decision of the Indian Muslims. The amendments are as follows:

1. Muslim representation in the Central Legislature should be 1-3rd of the total strength.

2. Taking into consideration the requirements and the conditions existing in India the most appropriate form of Government can only be that which is based on federal system. But if circumstances are such as do not allow the immediate adoption of the above system then too it is very necessary that in all matters concerning the internal administration full provincial autonomy should be conceded and in order to attain the above object schedule No. 1 and 2 of the Nehru Report be modified accordingly.

3. Reservation of seats for minorities to continue so long as they demand it and be not restricted for a period of 10 years.

4. "Religious liberty and rights."—It should be clearly defined that liberty of conscience means liberty of religious belief, practices, observances, customs, associations, meetings, education, instructions and religious propaganda.

5. Any bill, resolution, proposal or amendment of inter communal character shall not be introduced, discussed or passed in any Provincial or Central Legislatures if three-fourths representatives of the two communities, Hindus and Mussalmans, in the Legislature concerned are opposed to it.

A permanent joint committee representing both communities of every Legislature to be appointed in the beginning of its sessions shall have the power to decide whether a certain question is of intercommunal character or not.

6. Whereas the major portion of the population of Sind (Muslims) is prepared to shoulder the cost of administration of the separated province to the fullest extent of the resources of the province and further as any deficit can be made up by the Central Government, the simultaneous separation of the province with the coming into operation of recommendations under the Nehru Repont should not be made conditional on any financial enquiry but should be made absolute.

7. Whereas the Sikh Conference held at Gujranwala has practically repudiated the Lucknow All Parties agreement by demanding reservation of seats coupled with excessive representation for the Sikh community in the provincial and central legislatures and whereas some sections of the Hindoo community are also demanding reservation on population basis this conference appeals to the Central Khilafat Committee to anounce its final decision in the question of reservation or non-reservation of seats for majorities after instituting necessary enquiries in the provinces concerned.

The resolution was seconded by Pir Aga Ghulam Mujaddid in a forcible speech. Maulana Shaukatali and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad expressed their views on some parts of the amendments, the latter declaring that there was no necessity of reservation of seats for majorities. The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously amidst cries of "Allah-o-Akbar."

REFORMS FOR N. W. F. P.

Another resolution equally important was proposed by Mr. Mir Mohammad, M. L. C., which runs as follows:—

"Whereas the continuence of the North-West Frontier Provinces and British Baluchistan as non-regulation provinces is a great injustice to the people of the provinces concerned as well as to the people of the entire country this conference resolves that these provinces should be immediately placed on the same status and position as the other provinces in the country as regards the form of government and judicial administration. This conferance appeals to the people of India to give fullest support to our brothren the North West Frontier Provinces in their efforts to attain the above object."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, who received an ovation while rising to speak. It was further supported by Dr. Mahomed Shafee and Maulana Shaukatali and was passed unanimously.

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT.

Resolution about the Simon Commission boycott was to the following effect:—

"This conference looks upon the appointment of the Simon Commission an insult to the self-respect of India and interference with the right of its self-determination and is of opinion that (a) Those Indians who are co-operating with the Commission in any manner or giving their evidence before it, have forfeited their rights of being called the representatives of the people (b) that a demonstration be organized in Karachi on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission with black flags."

The resolution was moved by Mr. Mir Mohammad Baloch and seconded by Maulvi Abdulkarim Chisti and passed.

LAHORE OUTRAGE

LALAJI CONTRADICTS FALSE REPORTS

DELHI, Nov. 5.

Lala Lajpat Rai in the course of a statement to the press declared, "I have read three official versions of the incident of the assault on me. The first was given to the Associated Press of India without mentioning any name. Government said that an attempt was made to cross the barrier and so the police charged the crowd to keep them back. They admitted that lathis were used but declared no injury was caused. The scond statement was published by the "Civil and Military Gazette" in which it was stated that I had made an attempt to cross the barrier. The third statement was one telegraphed by the Lahore Correspondent of the "Statesman" and the "Times of India" who stated on the authority of the Deputy Inspector General of Police that what happened was that the crowd pushed from behind and in an attempt to keep them back the police had to use lathis.

ALL FALSE.

All these three statements are false. I was in front and I know that no one made any attempt to cross the barrier. We were well behind the barrier when we were attacked. Our assailants came to our side and the assault was launched without warning. I had, originally, no intention of leading the procession but the orders of the District Magistrate under section 144 Cr. P.C. forced me to take up the challenge."—A. P.

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SOVEREIGNTY OF SWARAJ GOVERNMENT

MR. C. V. ACHARYA'S AMENDMENT TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari, member of the Enlarged Nehru Committee which is meeting this afternoon, has given notice of several amendments to the Draft Constitution proposed by the Nehru Committee. He seeks to add to the Preamble the following: "We, the people of British India, in order that the national life and the unity of the whole country may be established, and restored and the general welfare promoted, and that the blessings of liberty of all inhabitants of the country and their prosperity may be secured, do hereby ordain and establish the Constitution for India."

Mr. Vijiaraghavachari also suggests the substitution of the following provision for the present section 34 relating to provincial autonomy: "The legislative authority of every Province extends to all such matters as are declared by this Constitution and by the laws of Parliament to be provincial subjects," and suggests the omission of clause 35 on the same subject, remarking that the provisions of that clause are calculated to raise bitter controversies with the Parliament and outside. The Nehru Committee had recommended that the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Courts shall not be removed from office except by the Governor General in Council, on an addrss by the provincial Legislature. Mr. Vijiaraghavachari assents that this important power should not rest with the Local Legislature. Besides, as a High Court may have jurisdiction over more provinces than one, it will be most inconvenient to adopt such a procedure as suggested by the Committee. He urges that the Constitution should make provisions regarding the procedure for impeachment.

SWARAJ AND NATIONAL LIABILITY.

Mr. Vijiarghavachari seeks the deletion of Section 71 of the draft Constitution, which provides that all debts of the East India Company and the Government of India, lawfully contracted, shall be a charge on Indian revenues. He believes that the liability of the Government of the Commonwealth of India under Swaraj for debts contracted by the British Government of India and the East India Company should be governed by several important considerations. The agitation that has already been started that the Government, and if so, the means by which disown national debts hitherto contracted should not be overlooked. The obvious course in his view is to include this question among the subjects for further investigation, by the Commission proposed by the Nehru Committee and the Parliament of India should take such steps as it deems necessary. His amendment on this question runs as follows: "The proposed Commission shall also investigate the financial aspect of the Government of India, including the question what debts are still due by it or by the East India Company, which it has undertaken to pay, the circumstances under which the debts were contracted and whether and how far these debts are binding on the Swarajya Government, and if so, th means by which these debts may be discharged with the least public inconvenience."

SOVEREIGNTY OF NATIONAL GOVT.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachari recommends the addition of the following sections to the draft Constitution.

1. The enumeration and declaration in and by this constitution of the rights, privileges and powers of the peonle and the Government of the Commonwealth are not exhaustive and not negatice of the existence of other rights and privileges and powers inherent and necessarily implied.

2. In cases of grave emergency, for the purpose of the protection of a minority, for carrying out natoinal policies in relation to the general welfare of the whole country, in matter of any serious controversies between Provinces or a Province and an Indian State, and generally in controversies between Provinces or a Province rather than merely administrative questions, the National Government and Parliament have all powers necessary and ancilliary, including the power to suspend and annul the Acts of the Executive and Legislature of a Provincial Government."

(3) The surpreme court shall have no jurisdiction in cases where the National Government or Parliament has acted in exercise of powers under the preceding section.

(4) The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, whether original or appellate shall not extend to the construction or interpretation of this Constitution, unless the violation of it is substantial and clear, and in its decisions, it shall give the benefit of every doubt to the National Government or parliament, as the case may be.

Mr. Vijayaraghavacharia advocates the omission of the schedules, or at least schedule two.—A. P.

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PUTTING UP DUMMY CANDIDATES

PROBABLE RESULT OF JOINT ELECTORATES WITH RESERVATION

CAUSES OF COMMUNAL TENSION

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The following is the Concluding portion of Monday's proceedings of Simon Conference:—

Continuing Sir M. Shafi said that he was opposed to joint electorate because it was bound to be a serious impediment to the cause of Nationalism. He was opposed to joint electorate because he claimed to be true Nationalist. He was prepared to give the same weightage to Hindu minorities in the Frontier and other Provinces which was given to Muslim minorities in Madras, etc. In the Punjab the Sikh demand for separate representation and weightage was due to artificial distinction between the Hindus and Sikhs. In his opinion there was no distinction between the Hindus and the Sikhs.

Sir M. Shafi was for the appointment to Services on communal basis according to population and strength subject to minimum qualification.

SIR MAHOMED'S PROPHECY.

The All-India Muslim League was split into chiefly because of differences of opinion over the boycott of the Commission. There was no other material difference. Both sections of the League would unite after the Commission's labours were over.

Continuing, Sir M. Shafi said in separate electorate the Hindu stands against Hindu and Muslim against Muslim. Instead of promoting communal harmony joint electorates are calculated to lead to friction and increasing communal bitterness. In our view, joint electorates are detrimental to the cause of Nationalism in the highest degree.

DUMMY CANDIDATES.

Further questioned Sir M. Shafi said in the joint electorates with reservation Hindus will try to secure the election of dummy Muslim candidate with support of Hindu votes. The Muslims will make similar efforts. These attempts may or may not entirely succeed. But I am certain that the result of joint electorates will be to secure a composition of the legislatures in a manner which will make the legislatures the laughing stock in the country.

WHAT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNAL TENSION.

Mr. C. Zafarullah: It is contended that communal representation is responsible for communal tension?—"How can it be. It is Shuddhi and Sangathan and Tanzim ad Tabligh that are responsible for communal tension."

Sir M. Shafi then explained that under the Morley-Mnto Reforms out of six elections to the Punjab Council only in one election a Muslim was returned by the University. Mr. Fazli Hussein was successful candidate but even then he was returned because Sir M. Shafi as Mr. Fazli Hussein's counsel took objection successfully to nomination of Hindu candidate Raja Harnam Singh on the gound that he was not a British Indian subject. In the Punjab the University graduates elected two members to the Senate but since Lord Curzon's Act not one Muslim had been returned.

Sir J. Simon: I am a graduate of the Oxford University. In how many elections do you think a Liberal has been returned? (Laughter).

Sir M. Shafi: But I point out that in England all are Christians and there is only political difference and not communal difference".

Sir J. Simon: As a graduate of Oxford University I would.

Sir M. Shafi interrupting, "May I also point out that all are Englishmen springing from the same stock. (More laughter).

HIS FUNDAMENTAL REASONS.

Raja Narendranath: Is it on the gound that the Muslims were in a minority that the Muslim Deputation led by the Aga Khan in 1908 urged on Lord Morley separate electorates?

"That may be one of the reasons. Whatever be the reasons I want separate electorates for two fundamental reasons. First is that joint electorates will lead to frieton in conditions existing in India and is detrimental to the cause of nationalism and second is that it is only through separate electorates truly representative legislatures can be secured as in Kenya.

NOT STUDIED ALL CONSTITUTIONS.

Raja Narendranath: Can you cite one case in which in any country separate electorates have been retained at the instance of the majority community while the minority community does not want it? —"I have not studied all constitution."

REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES.

Raja Narendranath: Will you give, due weight to minority communities in the Services also

Sir M. Shafi: I will give my personal view as the League has not expressed its view. . I would only give representation to communities according to the population strength in the Service.

"In United Provinces the Muslims have 47 per cent representation in the Services although their recruitment to services of Muslims until other communities secure their percentage of representation?"

"No. In the United Provinces the Muslims are more largely represented in Services because they are educationally advanced."

"Will you put obstacles in the way of the Muslims if they are over-represented in th Peunjab?—"I will put no obstacles. In the Punjab qualified Muslims are to be found for the highest post in the Government. I would lay down a minimum standard of efficiency and if that qualification is obtained then I will give representation to communities which are not represented."

To a further question, Sir M. Shafi said he was responsible for the policy of the Government of India which laid down that in recruitment to higher Services two-third vacancies might be filled on merits and one-third might be filled as to give representation to unrepresented communities.

MORLEY-MINTO ELECTORATES.

Sir J. Simon: Sir Mahomed, may I ask you to clear up one point? Under Morley-Minto system there was no communal electorates in the Punjab. It would not be, therefore, correct to say that with the Morley-Minto Reform a wholly communal system was introduced?

Sir M Shafi: No. My point was that it is under the Morley-Minto system the election to the legislatures was introduced and with that communal representation was also introduced.

Sir J. Simon: I quite agree. In the Punjab under the Morley-Minto system not one seat was returned on the communal electorate?

Sir M. Shafi: Yes.

TWO MUSLIM LEAGUES.

To Dr. Narang, Sir Muhamed Shafi said, "My friend asks me about Muslim Leagues. He knows only too well that the League split only on the question of the boycott of the Commission. As long as the Commission's labour are not concluded the split may continue but as soon as the Commission's labours are over the League will be united again. We have no other literal difference".

Sir J. Simon (amidst laughter): If you say like that we might prolong our stay indefinitely.

Sir M. Shafi advocated adult franchise for provincial legislatures but not for the Assembly at present. Continuing he said, "I do not think communal representation will retard political advance. On the contrary, it will secure fulfilment of the basic prineiple of all democratic Government that legislature should be truly representative.

SIR M. SHAFI'S CLAIM.

Sir M. Shafi then said that the Muslims were predecessors of the British rulers in India and not Sikhs as Dr. Narang contended was the case in the Punjab.

Dr. Gour: Were you a party to the Delhi Muslim proposals?—I did not agree to them as they were finally decided.

Dr. Gour: Mr. Jinnah and you agreed to joint electorates?—What transpired at Delhi meeting in first instance was confidential. What happened therein is contained in a leaflet.

Sir M. Shafi gave copy of a printed leaflet to Dr. Gour.

Sir M. Shafi said the Delhi Meeting was not a representative one. To Dr. Gour Sir M. Shafi maintained separate electorates were necessary to safeguard the Muslim interests and to secure a truly representative Government.Free Prss.

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Mr. Rameshwardas D. Master has addressed the following to the President of Railway Rates Advisory Committee:—

Sir,—I beg to invite your kind attention to the unprecedentedly high prices of food grains ruling in India, especially in U. P. and the Punjab, due to failure of the monsoon in September last, which effected both the Kharif and Rabi crops.

While all the countries, the world over are enjoying the benefit of cheap grains, owing to record wheat crops this year, India is in the grip of famine.

If your honour may kindly look to the statistics you will find, that world's wheat crop is about 10-1|2 million tons greater than last year; some countries like Canada, Australia and Argentna, with bumper crops are free sellers to this country, at a much reduced price viz., Rs. 6|14 to 7|- per cwt. at the ports or Rs. 1|4 lower than the Indian wheat, but up-country owing to very high Railway rates is unable to take advantage of it.

Upto the year of 1916, the Railway rates for food-grains to the parts from U. P. and the Punjab were in the neighbourhood of Rs. -|7|- to 0|10|0 per maund, whereas those prevailing now a days range from 0|12|0 to 1|4|-, thus hampering the despatch of wheat to the famine stricken areas.

The Ocean freight from Canada, Argentina and Australia to Bombay, or countries more than 5,000 miles distant is Rs. |13|- to |11|- per maund, but it is a pity that Railway rates in India are much higher for distances of 600 to 1200 miles only.

The unsympathetic attitude of the Government towards the agriculturists, has crippled the largest and the most flourishing industry of India (the production of grains). Firstly by forcing upon India, higher exchange ratio of 18d. secondly higher Railway rates to the ports from interior.

While Argentina, Australia and Canada have increased the wheat production by 20 to 50 per cent in the last 4 or 5 years, India has decreased by 25 per cent.

Due to causes mentioned above, the Indian peasant does not find the production of grains profitable, and is turning his attention to cotton etc.

I therefore request you to please consider the matter in the interest of the poor public and reduce the railway rates by 40 per cent upto April next, or till the new crop moves, as a special concession immediately.

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LABOUR THE BACK-BONE OF SOCIETY

(Continued from page 6).

teristic of Indian labour is its shape 'en masse',—unorganised, speaking comparatively again. Of late it is coming into its own, but it will require years to stabilise itself to the degree it has done elsewhere, due chiefly to the ignorance and illiteracy of the people. But the other factor which is responsible for such a condition is the tardiness—nay the absence of any State action. This perhaps could only be the remedy to mitigate the current conditions. Legislation is far back to-day to meet with the situation which was met half a century ago in the West, especially in Germany. The Germans afford perhaps one of the best—if not 'the' best—example in this respect. The State under the guidance of Bismarck undertook the work which partially, if not entirely solved the problem. It is the policy of interference by the State, beneficial at once to the society and the individual without also affecting the employing class detrimentally. It incidentally shows the degree of interference to which a State can go throwing the doctrine of 'laissez-faire' to the winds, without hindering or prejudicing the interests of any class in the society. The German programme has given the lead to the other Continental countries, including even Great Britain. "It is a policy that educates the child and cares for its health; that inspects mills, mines, factories, and condition of employment: that protects the worker from accident and disease and through insurance shifts to the employers, the employees and to state the cost of accident, sickness, old age and invalidity. The hazards of non-employment are borne by the community through social insurance, just as are the other hazards of the working classes. The State itself has become the guardian of the poor just as was the church in the medieval times. Public protection has been substituted for private aid; instead of charity, there is a beginning of justice. Human labour is recognised as part of a vast industrial organism, to be protected and preserved as an asset of the highest value to the State."

THE GERMAN PROGRAMME.

A brief survey of the programme followed by the German State as led by Bismarck in the eighties and nineties of the last century, would be quite fitting here to serve as a model either to the State or to the employers. It must be borne in mind that the programme I refer to is as put into practice half a century back, which time is more than sufficient to make it out of date and there must necessarily have been many further changes to the better, especially after the birth of present Germany. But whether out-of-date or not, I think, to India, it must strike anew, for unfortunately we have not had anything of the kind either from our "alien" Government or our "home" employers. There may perhaps be many other considerations, best known to the persons making them, which may possibly not make such a programme suitable here, but my sole idea in giving a brief summary of the work, is merely to bring the point home that if not precisely a similar programme, its like can be adopted here in this country according to its needs with the ultimate motive to ameliorate the condition of the poor labourers.

To come to the programme proper—at least as before the war. Firstly there were the labour-exchanges in every important cities of Germany—more than 300 in all, supported partly by the public and partly by the private funds. "Every local agency is connected with a central agency, which acts as a clearing-house for the entire State and through periodic reports from all over the country it places the jobless man in connection with the manles job". Each man is properly examined and records are kept, for what job each man is fit. Thus the respect of both the master and the worker is won, for the employer gets the right man to work and the worker, the right man to serve. There were public baths provided for the men; medical aid and dispensaries served the men thoroughly. Provisions including food stuffs could cheaply be got at the same place while cheap services could be had of the tailor and cobbler. Indoor games to while away their time were also to be found for the men waiting in the main-hall, and in keeping with the up-to-date mthods in this direction, the men were found to be clean, neat and tidy. Separate registers for the skilled, the unskilled and the female workers were kept in which the names of the unemployed were noted down, properly indexed and classified. On a demand from an employer the required artisan would be chosen according to the order of names in the registers. Preference was given first to the married, then to the bachelors. Though the Berlin Exchange, the greatest in Germany, charged a nominal fee for registration, it was not the practice of the other agencies. The system became more popular year after year with the result that the positions filled by the different exchanges all over the country in 1900 were 7,31,848 while 8,77,000 in 1910 and 1,000,005 in 1911, thus showing the benefit taken by an increasing number of the unemployed.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSES.

This institution did not completely solve the unemployment problem in Germany, for it did not give birth to jobs where none existed. But by the device, the work of finding a job wasmade easy for the worker and facilitated the employer's work of getting men. It definitely lessened the gravity of the problem and further made men clean, efficient and energetic, at the same time putting a stop to the exploitation of the poor.

Then there were other devices too. The cities undertook to preserve the health of the wandering and the homeless and with that view established "Herbergen", or Municipal lodging houses, benefiting 2,000,000 men every year. The majority of these men paid either in coin or by working while the rest were free. The houses were clean and sanitary and dignified without humiliating a man with the idea of charity. This institution was mainly meant to adjust the men to their proper jobs by sending them from place to place as required and where demanded. They were a part of the state machinery for the uplift of the labouring classes. The worker had to produce a passport as to where he was employed previously, in order to get an entrance in the houses. The work they did to pay for their lodging was very light. Municipal Savings Banks were maintained for the men to deposit their savings. Residences, suitable in all respects, were obtained for the men taking advantage of these municipal lodging houses.

EMERGENCY WORK.

Apart from these two devices, emergency work was also provided to the unemployed during the depression periods. Different cities lay out the projects to construct roads, build public parks etc, thus again relieving their miseries. This distress-work was really a state appreciation of the fact that unemployment means misery not only to the persons unemployed, but to their families, societies, communities and the nation at large.

Then, there were "labour colonies" set apart in the rural areas, where the unskilled or the criminals or those in the grip of vices like drinking etc., were given employment. Mainly agricultural work was provided, producing potatoes, vegetables and the like for their own consumption. Thus the erstwhile waste lands too were brought under the plough.

The legislation, which is not uncommon now, was another remedy to ameliorate labour condition. Insurance against unemployment, old age pension, sickness allowance and protection against accident have all come over to the different legislatures of different countries, having their slight influence even in India and they do not need any mention here except that the State played a very prominent part in this too.

This then is a very rough outline of the work of the State in times when the principles of individualism and laissez-faire were rampant; when it was favoured that an individual could secure a job for him and go out of it without any prospects of his leading a decent life, even if it be for no fault of his own, but due to conditions which were totally beyond his reach.

Just as I was writing this article news came of a labour organisation being set up in Bombay, which proposes even to get a representation in the Municipal Corporation. As the "Times of India" of 26th October declares "the new Labour Representation Committee....is an interesting experiment when one remembers how keen the contests have been in Municipal elections in Britain, between the Socialist candidates and the more conservative element.....They (Bombay Labour) want compulsory free primary education, free public baths, free medical help, municipal housing for workers, municipal milk, and a municipal bank and direct taxation....." That's the stuff we want for our labour and the above programme certainly needs the fullest support from the public at large, though, as the same paper says in connection with direct taxation "That is always the rub. When we indulge in reforms someone must pay for them and it is not always easy to persuade a tax-payer that he has too few obligations."

This piece of news has served as a good check to stop me from proceeding any further, for just when I am grumbling at the absence of some regard for the working millions, the faint vision of something to be done to-morrow looms before my eyes giving high hopes. To be sure a millennium awaits the labourers of this Urbs Prima.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 7 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will permit me to refer to an article by Henry S. Doig in the Evening Despatch (reproduced in your issue of 30 October) which deals with a number of notable women, including Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

We agree with the writer when he says that Mrs. Eddy has made a profound impression upon the religious thought of our time, although he under-states the fact when he mentions that "the churches she founded still survive in most of the great cities of the world". as a matter of historical accuracy Mrs. Eddy founded only one church, tha is to say The Mother Church, First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston Massachusetts; but branches of this church are constantly being established all over the globe and are at prsnt time nearly two thousand in number.

The writer goes on however, to misrepresent the teachings and practice of Christian Scientists when he thrusts into their mouth a foolish prayer or formula which, he suggests, is their panacea "to conjure away diseases". In the first place all formulas are expressely forbidden in the Manual of the Mother Church by which every sincere student of Christan Science endeavours to regulate his conduct and practice; and in the second place, no one who has the smallest understanding of the Truth as it is found in Christian Science endeavours to regulate his conduct and practice; and in the second place, no one who has the smallest understanding of the Truth as it is found in Christian Science would dream of using any such a prayer.

The Christian Scientist heals by prayer, but his is the prayer of affirmation and understanding-a knowledge of that Truth which as the Master affirmed and proved, "shall make you free" Truth frees mankind from sickness to-day, even as it did in Jesus time when it is made available through the study and practice of Christian Science a fact which is being demonstrated by hundreds of thousands of well-authenticated cases of the healing through Christian Science of every known disease; and by the rapid growth of the movement throughout the world.—Yours etc.

A. J. F. Blair,
(Christian Science Committee on Publication for India.)

CITY SURVEY AT URAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A meeting of the owner of houses within the Municipal limits of Uran in Kolaba District was held at Uran on the 23rd ultimo to consider the steps to be taken in connection with the coercive measures which Government threaten to employ to recover the special assessment on agricultural lands supposed to be used for other purposes. Seven resolutions were unanimously adopted and duly forwarded to the Collector of Kalaba.

The following is a free translation of the resolutions:—

(1) Most of the lands within the limits of the City Survey which have been subjected to special assessment under the plea that they have been used for non-agricultural purposes are 'kharab' (exempted from payment of assessment) lands and as such lands have never been assessed hitherto, and cannot be justly assessed hereafter, they are not liable to the payment of any special assessment. The houses and the compounds surrounding them are used only for agricultural purposes, and, therefore, are not liable to payment of N. A. Assessment. The meeting, therefore, prays that such lands should be exempted from N. A. Assessment.

(2) Houses required by agriculturists to enable them to cultivate their lands have been built by them on their own lands according to their conveniences, and, therefore, they are useful only for agriculture, and the lands on which they stand are not liable to pay special assessment.

(3) From the time of the original Survey to the expiry of the term of the first revision survey no special assessment was levied on lands which the houses stand, and, therefore, it should not be levied hereafter.

(4) Within the Uran City Survey Limits there is no sufficient land for building sites ('Gavthan') free from assessment. In Bori excepting Mora and Mathavli sub-divisions there is almost no 'Gavthan' land. The meeting, therefore, prays that the Collector will be pleased to provide such land by ordering remission of the special assessment now fixed and declaring the land to be 'Gavthan'.

(5) The landholders affected by the special assessment petitioned the Collector and also requested him by a telegram not to levy any special assessment and to suspend recovery of the assessment which the Mahalkari threatened to recover by his notices. The meeting regrets that the petitioners have received no reply as yet.

(6) It is understood that orders have been issued to recover the special assessment by attaching moveable property. The meeting prays that the Collector will be pleased to cancel the order.

(7) The meeting appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen to carry on necessary correspondence and to explain personally to the Collector with the assistance of an expert the real situation:—Messrs. R. B. Powdval, K. M. Juvekar, R. M. Shroff, A. V. Subhedar, D. N. Powdval and C. G. Upadhye.

It is hoped the kind-hearted Collector will order suspension of the recovery of the special assessment and pay an early visit to Uran to make a personal enquiry into the matter.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. SUBHEDAR.

Uran, Nov. 2.

"WHAT INDIA WANTS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Muslim point of view" of "What India Wants" as it appears in the "Times of India" of October 25th is more amusing than instructive. I do not know whether Mr. H. S. Mitha, its contributor, meant real business when he wrote this, or whether he wanted to regale his readers with topics of domestic felicity, or some of his modern ideas of Hindu-Muslim mentality, democratic institutions and so on. Whatever it may be, there is no gainsaying the fact that there is very little done for the Hindu or Muslim to seek protection under a system of Government such as is available in Turkey, Persia or Italy, unless and until someone is prepared to encounter the danger that will be involved in his first becoming a Kemal Pasha, Reza Khan or Mussolini.

Mr. Mitha maintains that "whenever Hindus and Muslims have tried to exercise collective responsibility they have failed dismally." Well, what is the solution and what is the way out of the difficulty? Does he mean that certain duties, civic or otherwise, should be entrusted solely to Hindus, and certain other duties to Muslims or vice verse? Or does he mean that all the duties should rest in the hand of one community, which will, like the parents, protect the interests and welfare of the other? The Hindus have been condemned as being incapable of team work, for, in spite of their 150 years of that sort of education which promotes democratic Government, the Hindu cherishes centuries old usages, lives in water-tight compartments and "subscribes to a social and ethical code which is as rigid in essentials to-day as it was 2,000 years ago," and what is worse still, he has no individuality. The Muslim also is in an equally bad, if not worse, plight. He practises child-marriage, clings to Purdah and women's illiteracy as the basis of "pure" society."

So, what is the panacea for all these troubles? Thank God, Mr. Mitha does not want or at least does not profess to insist on the continuance or perpetuation of the present benevolent despotic bureaucracy, but only suggests with a view to suit the genius and traditions of Indian Society, a form of Government as has been established in Turkey, Persia or Italy.

Let us too face facts—facts as they are, and not as we would like them to be. Sir Theodore Morrison has estimated the drain from India in the single decade 1899-1908 at £150,000,000 (The Economic Traditions of India). Says Elphinstone, "all the descriptions of the part of India visited by the Greeks give the idea of a country teeming with population and enjoying the highest degree of prosperity." Well, and if to-day, after 150 years of prosperous British Rule and English Education (over which far less money is spent on Indians than on Britishers who have the fortune to be in India and which when compared with the amount spent on the Army is a mere bagatelle) in the country, if half the people do not know what it is to have two meals a day, if over 92 per cent of the population is illiterate (not from choice), if the mortality is higher than that of any other country, if the dumb millions are, day in and day out, fighting against poverty, wretchedness, starvation and pestilence, and a thousand other evils hold sway over the country, who is to blame for it? Is there any other civilised country on the face of the earth which is rotting as India is—and all this, mind you, in a country with a glorious civilisation, tradition, prosperity and what not?

Mr. Mitha's quarrel is with Dominion Status, which according to him, is incompatible with Hindu and Muslim genius. Let him rest assured that neither the Nehru Committee nor the All-Parties' Conference have accepted it as the Aim-all and End-all of Indian Government but on the other hand, it is considered as a 'via media' or a means to an end, not the end or goal itself. Having attained this, influential and powerful people can come forward and put their heads together to guide the destinies and shape the future of their countrymen. There will, cetainly, be room for all people who are interested in the welfare of the country.

After all that has been said and done I wonder how Mr. Mitha has come out of his shell at this critical junction, and commenced, like a Prophet, to preach a sermon in the columns of the "Times", when he must have had a thousand and one other occasons and opportunities to give a lead in matters of vital importance to the nation and the community. It is, however, a healthy sign that persons of his type, are not, as some others would have us believe, fully absorbed in their business, but are watching from a distance, the movements of the day and the progress of the times, and, would indeed, when the exigencies of the time demand it, come to the arena of political warfare and fight Freedom's battle. Yet I should confess I am inspired to exclaim, like Peter Quince in the "Mid-summer Night's Dream" addressing Bottom, "Bless thee Bottom, Bless thee, thou art translated."—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN.

Nov. 2.

HEADQUARTERS OF A. I. C. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Sub-Committee appointed for the amendent of the rules of the Indian National Congress has among others suggested that the Indian National Congress should no longer remain a peripatetic body so far as the office of the All-India Congress Committee is concerned, but that it should have a permanent office in some central place with a paid secretary and staff. The recommendation has come none too soon and it is hoped that the Subjects Committee of the Calcutta Congress will accept the recommendation 'in toto' so that the A. I. C. C. may function more systematically and by and by start an organ of its own for broadcasting Congress news all over the world. Such a headquarters should also possess an information bureau to correct misrepresentations of Indian Nationalist position.

With so many important towns and each one with one or more Congress leaders, there is bound to be a multiplicity of suggestion for the headquarters, each leader advocating his own town. A headquarters of the kind which the Sub-Committee has suggested must be located in a place where Nationalist opinion is strong and virile and where facilities for the propaganda side of the Congress exist. The Congress is every year increasing its activities and is becoming more and more involved in international affairs and consequently any interior town looked at only from a point of its central position should not be selected. Considered from all these points Bombay seems to be the ideal place.

Again, in any other town the question of premises will have to be faced. In Bombay we have a very big Congress House which can accommodate a very large secretariat. There are mors than one big halls for holding the meetings of the A. I. C. C. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee of all the Congress Committees in India has a fine library to start with which can be added on from time to time and thus be developed into a reference library. The Congress House is centrally located in Bombay, easily accessible from the middle class quarters as well as from the upper class; has enough hotel accommodation within easy distance and so on. Besides, the close proximity of the People's Jinnah Hall which stands on the Congress estate will answer the purpose of any large gathering that may be convened by the A. I. C. C. for executive purposes. Already the Congress House is a centre of nationalist activities in Bombay and the location of the A. I. C. C. Secretariat will complete the expectations of those who were instrumental in securing a local habitation for the Congress Committee in Bombay.

From a financial point of view also Bombay would be the ideal headquarters as with the west by Nationalists in Bombay the question of funds for running the Congress Secretariat should present no difficulties. It is hoped that no extraneous considerations will stand in the way of Bombay being chosen for the headquarters. Under no circumstances Allahabad can compete for the honour If the aspect of being central alone is to be looked into then Nagpur must be chosen, but then Nagpur das neither the virile nationalist opinion nor the financial and other facilities which Bombay possesses. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should press the claims of Bombay for locating the A. I. C. C. Secretariat without any loss of time.—Yours, eac.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, November 5.

MR. LOBO-PRABHU.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be obliged to you for the following corrections in the description of the photograph of Mr. J. M. Lobo, I.C.S., which appeared in to-day's Chronicle". Three mistakes have crept in. The correct and full Sur-name of Mr. Lobo, who happens to be a class-mate and friend of mine, is Mr. Lobo-Prabhu, and not Mr. Lobo merely. Then again Mr. Lobo-Prabhu is not a Goan, as you say but a Mangelorean Roman Cathalic. In justice t othe Goan Catholics, it must be said that they have had already one of their own in the I. C. S. in the person of the late Mr. Vas. Mr. J. M. Lobo-Prabhu, is the second member of the I.C.S. from his community—the first one being Doctor F. X. De'Souza, Bar -at Law,. till lately. Judicial Commissioner of Sind.—Yours etc.

JOACHIM A LVA,

Law College, Nov. 3 Bombay.

ORANGE WILLIAM TO RETIRE

NEW HORSES FOR CALCUTTA SEASON.

Tucked away in a modest corner in the latest Racing Calendar issued by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club is the official announcement that Orange William, often described as the most honest horse that ever ran in India, has at last ended his racing career. Since the day in 1922 that Orange William surprised the Calcutta racing public by winning the King-Emperor's Cup—to pay one of the biggest dividends paid out in a Classic race in Calcutta—there has been no greater favourite with racing enthusiasts; and there will be much satisfaction that this game horse will end his days in that peace he has so well earned.

When Orange William first came out to Ceylon to Mr. R, E. S. de Soysa, he did nothing to indicate that he was going to be a smasher of records in India. In deed. it was not till the horse passed into the hands of "Mr. Sam", a Sinhalese bookmaker, that he commenced to win at all. "Mr. Sam" was the fortunate owner when Orange William won the King's Cup in 1922, and soon after that the horse became the property of Mr. Arthur Ephraums for a price that must be accounted a "song" in the light of the gelding's exploits to come.

FORTUNE IN STAKES.

Altogether, Orange William won over Rs. 4 lakhs in stakes, and was the chief instrument in the fotune made by Mr. Ephraums, who is the sole owner to-day of a number of hotels spread over Ceylon as well as a con-siderable string of racehorses. Orange William carried all before him in Calcutta as well as Bombay, and his sensational victories are still fresh in the mind of racing people. He won the King-Emperor's Cup four times in succession from 1922 and holds the record timing (1 mm, 38 2/5 secs.) for that race.

In 1923 Orange William won his first Viceroy's Cup, and set up a record timing, 2 mins. 59 2/5. In 1924 and 1925 he repeated his victories. Last year, when he was only a shell of his old self, Orange William made another attempt, and all the satisfaction his connections got out of this race was that he finished in front of the favourite, Cap-a-Pie. At one time or another Orange William won nearly all the important races in India including the Macpherson Cup in 1923 and the Bombay City Plate in 1924 and 1925.

Of interest is the fact that the list of horses which will not henceforth be shown in the Classification List also contains the names of Gaurisankar, who defeated the champion on two memorable occasions in Calcutta, and Dalkester, who was one of the champion's one unsuccessful rivals in the Classic Races.

END OF RACING CAREERS.

It is officially announced that the names of the following horses will not be shown in the future in the Classification List:—

Class I.—Ardley. Dalkester, Fille d'Or, Gaurisankar, Knight of Clonmel, Madame Seguin, Orange William, Plymouth Rock, Portsoy and Revival,

Class II.—Blackwood, Cintra, Courier, Diagram, Eggesford, Footpedal, Marmion, Maryland, Moonshiner, Miss Evans, Murmansk, Night Watchman.

Class III.—Abbot's Niece, Arrowy, Bell Syme, Blink Boy, Bonilote, Brittomart, Canterbury Lamb Crushed Glass, Dicky Bird, Erinite, French Furze, Fair Slave Fanbourg, Friend-in-Need, Heat Wave, Hill and Dale Hot Lips, Kent Eaglet, Kilindini, Mary's Lamb, Minsk, Mist, Nurse Bobs, Ojira, Perfect Day, Pom Pom, Red Cross boy, Royal Bride, Starwater, Trail, Very Little, Disarmed.

Class IV.—Alobama Bidesia, Gazzania and Strange Likeness.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

Additions to the Classification list are as follows:—

Class I.—Rocksprite.

Class II.—Dark Spec. Polydrian, Slippery John, Good-bye, Ney (late Napoleon).

Class III.—She Might, Morning Guide, Abbot's Son, Rosnaree, Ettrick, Heladdie, Kenani, Lady Glendoe, Pulanz, Consort, and Newton Abbot.

Class IV.—Dardauella, Titus, Oates, Inquisition and Fancy Girl.

PARATNERSHIPS.

The following partnerships have been registered: Morning Guide is now the property of Mr. Arthur Ephraums and Mr. J. C. Mitchell, She Might and Orphan Maid of Mr. J. Reynolds and Mr. J. T. Rogers, Hard Battle is now the property of Capt. R. F. J. Holmes, Marksman of Mr. A. V. Paris, Knight Alarm of Mr. E. E. Button and Dry Gin of Mr. W. T. V. Harmer.

TRAINERS' LOTS.

Correspondent and Gray Spirit have been added to Callanan's tring and Daphne and Dynasty to Farrar's string. Horticulturist and Tokwell Green have been removed from Williamson's string. All Shar, Baalmazod, Lady Beatrice and Wearda'e have been transferred from trainer W. Hayhoe to Trainer Hobday. Wilga has gone from Trainer White to Trainer W. Hayhoe Pride of Priestown from Jennings to A. Hoyt.—Statesman.

"BROWN MAN'S BURDEN"

Japan to Inaugurate a New School of Civilisation

The Osaka Mainichi, leading Japanese paper having the largest circulation, carried the following significant editorial in mail week under the caption "Brown Man's Burden:—

For centuries past, the White Man has taken upon himself the task of leading in the work of developing the civilization of the world. In more than one respect, he is still working at it, as if it were his exclusive privilege and duty to shoulder the burden. The world has every reason to thank him for the service he has so far rendered, and to expect more from him in future.

But is it right for the rest of the races of the world to let White Man alone do the work? Why should not others share the burden in order to show their appreciation of the past favours from he White Man?

By civilization, greater emphasis is laid upon the materialistic civilization in which the White Man's countries have been leading other countries for centuries. In matters of spiritual civilization, there have been other races which were by no means inferior to the White Man as far as the essential qualities of such civilization were concerned. The Dark Man of India, the Yellow Man of China, and in a sense the Brown Man of Japan had much of their orginal civilization of which they had reason to be proud, and in which in fact they led the world. For that mater, there are other races than those who claim superiority to the White Man in respect of the civilizations peculiar to themselves.

EVILS OF WHITE CIVILISATION.

Be that as it may, what is most essential to note in any kind of civilization is how much happiness it gives to mankind. Indeed, it is an open question whether what is in common parlance called civilization to-day has really conduced toward the happiness of mankind. In a sense the very civilization of which so much is made of by ordinary people is the very cause of misery to the people, whether they are distinctly aware of it or not.

We refer especially to the so-called modern civilization, by which is meant the civilization of the White Man. Take the example of Japan, for instance. Before the advent of the White Man's civilization in this country, our fathers had never known the so-called pleasures of modern civilization and yet at the same time they were not the victims of the many maladies with which the modern civilization is keeping company. Are we happier to-day because we have automobiles, electric cars, steam trains, steamships, etc., to make our travelling easier and faster than our fathers who never had these modern facilities?

We have no time to wait for an answer to this question, because we are too busy to ponder over it at leisure, such being one of the requirements of modern civilization. We are in a position now to solve the problem of how best the inconsistencies of civilization may be readjusted, not for ages to come, but for the brief span of time while we are living, trusting that posterity will take care of the rest of the work.

COMBINE THE BEST.

What is needed now is to blend the civilizations handed down to us from our ancestors who adopted to themselves what they had imported from India, China, and other Oriental countries with the so-called modern civilization borrowed from the White Man, and imported into this country in such a way that the best in each may be made to serve the cause of happiness of ourselves.

In this respect, the Japanese people are placed in a very convenient position to undertake the task, although there is no reason why any other nation should not strive to be in a similar situation. Despite the topsy-turvydom in which the Japanese people have been placed for nearly one century because of the introduction of the western civilisation, we are slowly emerging from the chaos and are trying to find a way out of the dilemma, thanks to the lessons we have learned from the school of hard-knocks.

While acquiring the knowledge of things of the west, we are still holding on to our memory of the lessons learned from our fathers. In other words, we shall hereafter see that the lessons of spiritual civilization of the Orient, which we still appreciate are applied in directing our daily life while enjoying the comforts of modern conveniences. In this respect, we Japanese may open a new school of civilization by which we may make some contribution to the world in due time. That will be the Brown Man's burden.

BYCULLA TENANTS' UNION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—By the end of December 1928 the control on rents of residential quarters is going to cease. The house-owners, (with the exception of the very few who are generous and considerate) who are expectantly watching this opportunity for increasing the rents and imposing other hardships without caring for any amenities of life to their tenants, will not fail to avail themselves of the same as best as they can. As a matter of fact a sting of this fear is beginning to be felt in all quarters of this Ward which will be seen from the instances occurring for the demand of more rent from the avaricious landlords. And unless the tenans wake up in time and join together to meet the apprehended danger of harassment they will have to suffer greatly. Before it is too late, therefore, it is herby requsted, at the special desire of many tenants, that every tenant, whether occupying residential quarters or business premises in Byculla ("E") Ward, Bombay should enrol himself as a member of the above Union which is being formed under the auspices of the Nyayya Hakka Sanrakshak Kacheri (i. e. Legitimate Rights Protection Office) Byculla Bridge, Bombay.

A formal meeting will be convened very shortly if a sufficient number of tenants is available and the date and place will be announced in due course.

It will be absolutely useless to repent afterwards, if tenants do not take advantage of the effort that is being made now and enrol their names without waiting for others to do it. Yours etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR,
Proprietor
Nyayya Hakka Sandakshak Kacheri.
Byculla Bridge, Bombay, November 5.

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